University of Calcutta.

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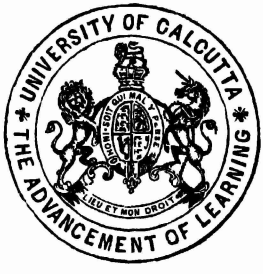
MINUTES

FOR THE YEAR

1867-68.

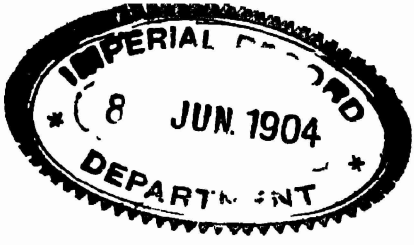


CALCUTTA:

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.,

PUBLISHERS TO THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1868.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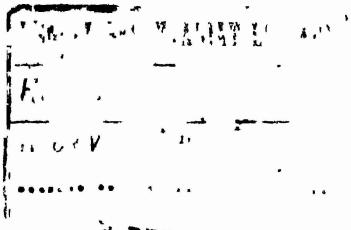

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 1.

The 27th May.

Present:—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR—*in the Chair.*
REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. W. S. ATKINSON.
REV. J. OGILVIE.
COL. J. E. T. NICOLLS.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.

Read an application, from the Inspector of Schools S. W. Division, requesting that Ranchee may be added to the list of stations at which the Entrance Examination may be held.

RESOLVED:—

That Ranchee be added to the list of places at which the Entrance Examination may be held, on condition that the Local Committee will undertake to superintend the Examination.

2. Read letter, No. 4219 of 23rd April, from the Government of India, conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the affiliation of Canning College, Lucknow, in Arts, from 1st January 1867.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

3. Read notification, No. 4206 of 23rd April, of the Government of India, accepting the resignation, by the Hon'ble J. B. Phear, of his office of Fellow of the University.

Read also letter, No. 4207 of 23rd April, from the Government of India, pointing out that, as Mr. Phear was appointed by the Governor General in Council, his resignation should have been submitted in ordinary course to the Governor-General in Council, and not to the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, and directing that in the event of any future resignation being similarly submitted, it be returned to the sender with an intimation of the proper course to be pursued.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

4. The Syndicate proceeded to fix the time for holding the first Examination for a Studentship on the Premchand Roychand foundation, and to determine upon the number of papers to be set in each subject.

It was resolved :—

(1.) That the Examination be held in the first week of February, 1868, simultaneously with that for Honors in Arts.

(2.) That four papers of questions be prepared in each subject, each calculated to occupy a candidate three hours in answering.

(3.) That the following notice be sent to Principals of Affiliated Colleges, with a request that it may be affixed to the notice board of their respective colleges :—

" The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate give notice, that an Examination for a Studentship, on the foundation of Premchand Roychand, will be held at Calcutta in February, 1868.

" Candidates must be Masters of Arts of this University, whose Matriculation dates from December, 1859, or some subsequent year ; and applications for admission to the Examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 20th July next.

"Candidates are at liberty to select not more than five of the following subjects of Examination, and they are required to state in their applications the branches in which they desire to be examined :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanscrit.
5. Arabic.
6. Moral Science :—viz. Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
7. Pure Mathematics.
8. Mixed Mathematics.
9. Physical Science.
10. History of Greece, Rome, England and India ; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.

"A Studentship is of the annual value of Rs. 2,000, and is tenable for 5 years."

5. The Examiners for Honors in Medicine and Surgery reported, that the following students had evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the Senior University Scholarship in the subject opposite to their names :—

Tara Prosunno Roy, ... In Medicine.
Shama Churn Chatterjea, ... „ Medwifery.
Mohender Nath Gupto, ... „ Surgery.

ORDERED :—

That the names of the successful candidates be gazetted in the usual manner.

6. Referring to para. 68 of Minutes Vol. X, it was resolved that the certificates of pupil teachers be countersigned by the Inspector of Schools of the Divisions in which the Training School may be situated, instead of the Director of Public Instruction.

7. The following Contingent bills were passed.

1	Bill J. C. Bose, and Co. for printing, ...	48	8	0
1	„ Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. for sundries,	24	6	0
1	„ Cost of Lithographing L. C. E. papers, ...	2	4	0
1	„ Service Postage Stamps, ...	50	0	0
1	„ Expenses incurred in the office, ...	3	0	0
	Total, Rupees ...	128	2	0

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed,)
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 2.

The 29th June.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR—*in the Chair.*
REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
REV. J. OGILVIE.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.
MR. W. S. ATKINSON.
HON'BLE L. S. JACKSON.
COLONEL J. E. T. NICOLLS.

8. The following students were reported by the Examiners to have passed the Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1.	M. R. Lackersteen,	Presidency College,	C. E. Dept.
2.	Khetter Nath Ghose,	Ditto	Ditto.
3.	Omerto Lall Chowdry,	Ditto	Ditto.
4.	Bhoobun Mohun Bose,	Ditto	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1.	Preo Nath Banerjea,	Ditto	Ditto.
2.	Unadi Nath Mookerjea,	Ditto	Ditto.

ORDERED :—

That the names of the successful candidates be gazetted.

9. Read the following letter to the Government of India, requesting the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the alterations in the Regulations, which were passed at a meeting of the Senate on the 29th April :—

No. 868.

Calcutta, 20th May, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, to submit, under Section VII. of the Act of Incorporation, for the approval and sanction of the Governor-General in Council the following changes in the Regulations in Arts of this University, which have been adopted by the Senate at a meeting on the 29th April.

2. The first alteration is in the form of certificate which undergraduates, applying for admission to the First Examination in Arts and the Examination for the degree of B. A., are required to produce, and the following are the forms which have been adopted by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Faculty of Arts :—

"I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character, *that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the First Examination in Arts*, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true."

This certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an Affiliated Institution.

"I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's certificate, that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character, *that there is, in my opinion, a*

This certificate to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an Affiliated Institution.

reasonable probability of his now passing the B. A. Examination, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true."

The new forms differ from those previously prescribed only by the addition of the italicised words " that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of his now passing the ——— Examination," and they have been adopted for the purpose of enabling Principals of Affiliated Colleges to check the admission of candidates to the higher Examination in Arts, who are not likely to pass. At the First Examination in Arts of 1865, out of 446 candidates, 202 were passed, and at the Examination of 1866, out of 426 candidates, only 131 passed. At the B. A. Examination of 1866, there were 122 candidates, of whom 79 passed, and at the Examination of 1867 there were 141 candidates, of whom only 60 passed. These figures shew that many candidates are allowed to appear at both Examinations, who have no reasonable prospects of passing, and, under the old form of certificate, Principals of Affiliated Institutions did not consider themselves justified in refusing certificates to such candidates, provided they had complied with the Regulations as regards the period of study qualifying for admission to the Examinations. By placing in the hands of Principals the power to refuse certificates to candidates, who are, in their opinion, unfit to undergo Examination, it is thought that they will be able, not only to enforce a stricter system of discipline in their respective college, but also to secure a more diligent study of the subject of Examination during the entire course of an undergraduate's career.

3. The next alteration to which the sanction of the Governor-General in Council is solicited, is contained in the following resolution of the Senate:—

" That the certificates of private students, who desire to present themselves at the Entrance Examination, must be signed either by the Principal of an Affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools, and that such certificates must be forwarded to the Registrar not later than the 31st October."

Hitherto, private students have been admitted to the Entrance

Examination on certificates signed by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, and it has been found that this plan does not check the admission of candidates, who are quite unfit to appear. The following statement shews the number of private students admitted to the Entrance Examination during the last 5 years, and the number passed—

Year.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.
1862, ...	38	6
1863, ...	32	10
1864, ...	32	4
1865, ...	37	4
1866, ...	47	9

Notwithstanding that, at the Examination of 1866, Deputy Inspectors were required to express an opinion as to the fitness of the candidates to undergo Examination, whose certificates they signed; it appears from the preceding statement, that the failures were nearly as numerous as in former years, and it is probable that at future Examinations the number of candidates seeking admission as private students will be considerably larger, in consequence of their being unable to procure certificates from the Head Masters of the Schools at which they have been educated. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate have no desire to close the door against the admission of private students, but they entirely concur with the Senate in thinking that the further restriction imposed by the above resolution is necessary and desirable.

4. On the recommendation of the Syndicate and the Faculty of Arts, the Senate have sanctioned the addition of the following clause to the Regulations for Honors in Arts—

"A fee of rupees 50 shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee

to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee."

The expense of conducting the Examination for Honors has become considerable, and candidates have hitherto been admitted without payment of any fee. When the Examination for Honors was instituted, it was thought desirable that candidates should meet with every encouragement to go up to the Examination, and accordingly no fee for admission was levied. The Vice-chancellor and Syndicate think, however, that the time has arrived when an admission fee may very properly be imposed, and it is hoped that the Governor-General in Council will approve of the addition of the preceding clause to the Regulation for Honors in Arts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

Read also the following reply.

No. 1194.

Dated Simla, the 10th June, 1867.

Home Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 868 dated the 20th Ultimo, submitting for the sanction of the Government of India certain alterations in the Regulations in Arts of the University.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve of all the proposed changes, as being judicious and proper, but he would wish to be informed at the end of the first year of the working of the new rule, of the effect upon the number of candidates for Honors in Arts caused by the levy of the fee of rupees 50, reported in your 4th paragraph.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. HOWELL,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERED :—

That the report, called for in the concluding paragraph, be submitted after the next Examination for Honors in Arts.

10. Read the following letter from the Government of India, sanctioning Major Fuller's proposal for granting to Government Officers, who may be appointed University Examiners, leave of absence to visit the Presidency on duty, if necessary.

No. 903.

Simla, the 1st June, 1867.

Home Department—Education.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 794, dated the 12th February last, soliciting sanction to a proposal made by the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, that such Government Officers as may be from time to time appointed (Calcutta) University Examiners and are not resident in Clacutta, may be allowed to visit the Presidency on duty for the short time that their presence in Calcutta is found to be necessary.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposition on the conditions indicated in Major Fuller's letter, *viz.* that the Local Governments, under which the officers in question are serving, can spare their services and authorize their proceeding to Calcutta, and that Government is put to no extra expense for deputation, or travelling, or any other allowances during their absence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. P. HOWELL,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERED :—

That a copy of this letter be sent to the Directors of Public Instruction of the Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal.

11. Read letter from Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, one of the Examiners at the last Examination in Law, suggesting that candidates for Honors in Law be required to pass in four branches, viz. :—

(a.) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(b.) Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

(c.) General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(d.) One of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate :—

1. Mercantile Law.
2. Roman Civil Law.
3. Conflict of Laws.
4. International Law.

ORDERED :—

That Mr. Wilkinson's proposal be referred to the Faculty of Law for consideration and report.

12. Read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hill, Principal of Christ Church School, Cawnpore, requesting that Cawnpore may be added to the list of places at which the Entrance Examination may be held ; also suggesting some changes in the subjects of the Entrance Examination, and the First Examination in Arts.

RESOLVED :—

1. That the Syndicate consider it unnecessary to add Cawnpore to the list, as Lucknow has been constituted a station for holding University Examinations, and is now very easily accessible to candidates from Cawnpore.

2. That the alterations in the course of study, which Mr. Hill suggests, be referred to the Faculty of Arts, when the question of revising the standards of Examination comes under discussion.

13. Read an application from certain candidates, who failed at the last B. A. Examination, for permission to appear at the next Examination without being called upon to present a certificate in the form prescribed by the Regulations now in force.

RESOLVED :—

That the Syndicate decline to relax the Regulations in favor of candidates, who may have failed at previous Examinations.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 1.

The 20th July.

Present :—

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA—*in the Chair.*
MR. WOODROW.
THE REV. J. OGILVIE.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE HON'BLE W. S. SETON-KARR.
MOULOVI ABDOOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR.
BABOO RAJENDRA LALA MITRA.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA RAI BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE L. S. JACKSON.
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
BABOO KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA.
THE REV. J. BARTON.
BABOO PROSUNNO COOMAR SURBADHICARRY.

14 Read the following Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the best system of Romanizing oriental words and names.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

After deliberations held at a meeting, officially called by the Registrar, we have arrived at the following conclusions on the questions referred to us.

We do not think it would be safe to interfere with the spelling of the names of *places* already entered in Official Maps issued from the Surveyor General's Office.

With reference to names of *persons*, we do not think the University can by its own authority alter the spelling of any names except with the concurrence of the parties concerned. But as great irregularities confessedly exist in the spelling of native names in the Roman character, and as it is certainly desirable that a uniform system should, as far as practicable, be adopted, the University may direct the attention of heads of Colleges and Schools to the propriety of teaching their pupils to spell their own names according to a uniform system in the Roman character. Where names have been already entered in judicially recognized Official Records, such as Baptismal Registers in the case of Christians, no attempt should be made to alter the spellings, but in a great majority of instances, names are not likely to be found stereotyped in that way, and they may be dealt with in the manner suggested above—as also all new names of places not yet entered in Official Maps.

We would recommend the system of Wilson for Romanizing oriental words and names to be adopted with the following exceptions:—

Initial য to be represented by J, not Y.

ঞ by Gn, not Jn.

অ *final* after single consonants, to be *omitted*, when not sounded.

ব (for ব) to be represented by B, not V, in Bengali names.

ব (for ব) compounded with another consonant preceding it, to be represented by W.

ক্ষ by Kh in the case of Bengalis, and Chh in the case of Hindustanis.

The diacritical marks for the Roman equivalents of ق ه ذ ض ط and ظ may be ordinarily omitted.

The *l* of the (Arabic) article *al* should be written phonetically, according to the sound which that letter assumes with reference to the letter which follows it.

We would exempt from the above scheme the surnames Bose and Ghose, and tolerate them as they are.

We think also that the surnames noted in the margin ought to be exempted. At the same time we feel it right to state that with slight modifications they could be made to correspond almost exactly to the popular pronunciations of those surnames in Bengali society. The modifications we suggest are *Banurji*, *Chaturji*, *Mukarji*.

Banerjea.
Chatterjea.
Mookerjea.

We annex a key to Professor Wilson's system of Transliteration for easy reference.

K. M. BANERJEA, *President.*
R. L. MITRA.

It was proposed by Moulovi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor, and seconded by Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjea:—

That the Sub-Committee be requested to re-consider the question, and that the following gentlemen be added to the list of members:—

Mr. W. S. Atkinson.
Rev. E. C. Stuart.
Raja Kally Kissen Bahadoor.
Koomar Hurendra Krishna Rai Bahadoor.
Baboo Prosunno Coomar Surbadhicarry.

The proposal was carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
K. M. BANERJEA,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 3.

The 27th July.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR—*in the Chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. J. OGILVIE.
MR. W. S. ATKINSON.
THE HON'BLE L. S. JACKSON.

15. Read applications from the undermentioned candidates to be permitted to appear at the Examination for a Studentship, on the Premchand Roychand foundation :—

Ashootosh Mookerjea, M. A., *Presidency College.*
Ram Lall Banerjea, M. A., *Ditto ditto.*
Gooroo Doss Banerjea, M. A., *Ditto ditto.*
Kali Churn Banerjea, M. A., *Free Church Institution.*

ORDERED :—

That the applications be registered—and that instructions for the guidance of the Examiners be considered at the meeting of the Syndicate in December.

16. Read a letter from Mr Cooke, of the Agra College, and an Examiner at the next Entrance Examination, requesting

that his attendance in Calcutta may be dispensed with, or that his travelling expenses in coming to Calcutta may be paid by the University.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Cooke be informed, that the Syndicate are unwilling to set aside the rule which requires the personal attendance of Examiners—and further that the University has no funds at its disposal for defraying travelling expenses.

17. Read a letter from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. submitting an estimate of the cost of publishing the University selections for the current year—also a statement shewing the amount realized by the sale of last year's publications—and requesting the Syndicate to sanction the sale of the new publications at the same rate as in former years.

ORDERED :—

That Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. be authorised to sell the University publications at the following rates :—

Entrance Course,	...	...	Rs.	2	0	0
First Arts Course,	...	...	...	2	8	0
B. A. Selections,	...	...	...	2	8	0
University Calendar,	...	...	...	2	8	0

18. Read an application, from P. Rama Chundra Row, requesting permission to be allowed to take up one of the Madras Vernaculars at the next Entrance Examination of this University.

ORDERED :—

That the applicant be informed that the Syndicate are unable to comply with his request.

19. Read a letter from Major Fuller, requesting that Rawul Pindee and Goojerat may be added to the list of places in the Punjab, at which the Entrance Examination may be held.

ORDERED :—

That a letter be addressed to Major Fuller, stating that the Syndicate are averse to the unnecessary multiplication

of stations for holding the Entrance Examination, and that candidates from Goojerat can, without much inconvenience, continue to proceed to Lahore; but that they are prepared to sanction the holding of an Examination at some station in the north of the Punjab, where there is a Local Committee to superintend the Examination, and they would suggest for Major Fuller's consideration whether Peshawur might not be erased from the list of examining stations, and Jhelum or some other station substituted in its place. Further, that the non-existence of a Local Committee at Rawul Pindee is considered by the Syndicate to preclude its being constituted a place for holding the Entrance Examination.

20. Read a letter, from the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Nagpore, stating that he intended to send up Entrance candidates to the next Examination, and requesting that they may, if possible, be examined at Nagpore.

ORDERED:—

That the Syndicate suggest to Mr. Cooper, whether it would not be more convenient to send his candidates to the Entrance Examination of the Bombay University, but, should that course be objectionable, they recommend that Nagpore candidates should proceed to the Examination at Saugor.

21. The Registrar reported that he had received a dividend amounting to Rs. 924-13-11 from the Agra Bank, on account of the Duff Memorial Fund, and that he had requested the Secretary of the Bank of Bengal to purchase a Government 4 per cent. note for Rs. 1,000 on account of the Fund.

ORDERED:—

That the investment be approved.

22. The following contingent bills were passed:—

1	Bill of Messrs. Wyman Brothers for a Lithographic Press, together with 3 stones, &c.,	Rs.	276	1 0
1	Do. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. for Calendars,		300	0 0

1	Do. Baptist Mission Press for printing Minutes of 1866-67, ...	391	12	0
1	Do. do. for printing Jobs, ...	54	0	0
1	Do. do. for Do. L. C. E. papers of 1866, ...	36	0	0
1	Do. Stanhope Press for Printing Jobs, ...	169	0	0
1	Do. Englishman Press for advertisement, ...	12	3	0
1	Do. Lithographing L. C. E. papers of 1867, ...	9	10	0
1	Do. Expenses incurred in the office, ...	22	7	0
	Total Rupees, ...	1,271	1	0

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 1.

The 17th August.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT—*in the Chair.*
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SETON-KARR.
MR. MONTRIOU.
MOULOVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NORMAN.
BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEA, RAI BAHADOOR.

23. Read again Mr. Wilkinson's proposal to amend the Regulations for Honors in Law by requiring—

That candidates for Honors in Law be examined in four branches, of which only one shall be optional, viz. :—

(*a*) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(*b*) Law of England, as administered by H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

(*c*) General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*d*) One of the following to be selected by the Candidate—

(1.) Mercantile Law.

(2.) Roman Civil Law.

(3.) Conflict of Laws.

(4.) International Law.

Read also the following amendment proposed by the President—

That candidates for Honors in Law be examined in four subjects, of which two shall be optional, viz. :—

(*a*) Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

(*b*) General Law, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its appellate Jurisdiction, and in the Courts subordinate to it.

(*c*) Two or more of the following subjects to be selected by the Candidate—

(1) Law of England, as administered in H. M.'s High Court of Judicature in the exercise of its original Civil Jurisdiction.

(2) Mercantile Law.

(3) Roman Civil Law.

(4) Conflict of Laws.

(5) International Law.

Read also Minutes recorded by the President and Members of the Faculty, upon Mr. Wilkinson's proposal and the President's amendment, in circulation.

It was proposed that the opinion of the Faculty be taken upon the amendment by the President, when Mr. Montriou moved—

That considering the present opportunities of Law education, and the practical purpose of the Examinations in Law, it is inexpedient to continue the Examination for Honors, and that accordingly, in the opinion of the Faculty, the Examination should be, for the present, suspended.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

24. Mr. Montriou then proposed that a Sub-Committee of the Faculty be appointed to consider the question of revising

the standards of Examination for a Licence in Law and the degree of Bachelor of Law.

The proposal was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed Members of the Sub-Committee :—

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman.
Mr. Montriou.
Moulovie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Baboo Juggodanund Mookerjea, Rai Bahadoor.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
LOUIS S. JACKSON,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 4.

The 31st August.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR—*in the Chair.*
MR. ATKINSON.
REV. J. OGILVIE.
THE HON'BLE LOUIS S. JACKSON.

25. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Law on the question of amending the Regulations for Honors in law (Minutes, Vol. XI. paras. 23, 24).

RESOLVED :—

That these proceedings be again brought up for consideration—after the Faculty has discussed the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of revising the standards of the Examinations in Law, and expressed its opinion thereon.

26. Read a letter from Major Fuller, in reply to No. 909 of 2nd August from this Office, conveying the Resolution of the Syndicate of 27th July, stating that there is no Government School or Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jhelum, and expressing an opinion that, under existing circumstances, it would be most convenient to continue to hold the Entrance Examination at the stations already fixed upon.

27. Read the following letter from Dr. Hawkins, Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, London.

General Council of
Medical Education and Registration
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
32, *Soho Square, London, W., 29th June*, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University, that the letter which you addressed, on the 29th May, 1866, to the President of the General Medical Council, has been submitted, together with the copy which you transmitted of the Calcutta University Calendar for 1866-67, to the General Council during its Session recently held.

And I am directed by the Council to state that at present it is not legally in the power of the General Medical Council to recognize Colonial Degrees; but that an amended Medical Bill is now engaging the attention of the Council, among the amendments of which the recognition of Colonial Degrees and Licences has received and will receive full consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
FRAS. HAWKINS, M. D.
Registrar.

ORDERED:—
To be recorded.

28. Read the following letter from the Rev. J. Barton, suggesting alterations in the present system of examining candidates in English Literature and History.

To J. SUTCLIFFE, Esq.
Registrar, Calcutta University.
Cathedral Mission College, 22nd August, 1867.

SIR,—I BEG to submit, for the consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the following suggestions in regard

to one of the most important branches of the appointed course of study in Arts, viz., English Language and Literature.

I have felt for a long time, that the present mode of conducting the Examinations in this subject, however well adapted it may be to elicit a student's knowledge of the particular text-book in which he is examined, fails nevertheless almost entirely to test, what I cannot but think is of very much more importance, his ability to write good idiomatic English. There are of course two ways of testing a student's knowledge of a foreign language, and his ability to express himself in it correctly, viz., (1), by requiring him to translate into it from his own vernacular, and *vice versâ ;* and (2), by the composition of original essays.

The first of these methods is that usually pursued in our Western Universities in regard to Classical languages, such as Latin, Greek and Hebrew;—modern languages on the other hand are usually tested in both ways, original composition being required as well as translation. To a native student, English certainly stands more in the place of a modern language than a classical one, and therefore the writing of essays in English would seem a most natural and effectual way of testing his practical knowledge of the Grammar and idiom of that language, combined of course with translation.

I have been informed, that in the days of the old Hindoo College the essay paper formed a most important feature of the annual Scholarship Examination,—and this makes it all the more difficult to understand, on what grounds it has been omitted, or almost omitted, from the Examination of the Calcutta University.

The following is a rough analysis of the papers set in English at the First Arts and B. A. Examinations for the past six years, and will show generally the nature of the questions proposed to the candidates:—

		First Arts, (5 years).	B. A., (6 years).
A.	Questions based directly on the Text-books themselves, such as explanations of difficult passages,—or of the subject-matter ; historical allusions, &c., ...	66	93
B.	Questions bearing on the History of Literature, ...	3	1
C.	Questions on Rhetoric and Style, ...	1	20
D.	Questions relating to the history of language, —also questions in Etymology, Synonyms, and obsolete meanings of words, ...	25	55
E.	Questions on Idiom and Syntax, Grammatical Analysis and Prosody, ...	46	23
F.	Paraphrase of passages, ...	8	8
G.	Original Essays, ...	3	3
	Total,	152	183

It will be seen at once from the above analysis, how small a place has been assigned in the Examinations to English Composition, while the large proportion of questions in Grammar would seem to show, that the Examiners have chiefly resorted to that mode of testing the candidates' knowledge of the idiom of the language, a plan which I cannot but regard as most unsatisfactory, and as tending most unduly to encourage mere cramming. The knowledge of the idiom and Syntax of a language cannot, as it seems to me, be properly tested by questions on grammatical niceties. It may be all very well for a student to be able to quote every rule in English Syntax ; but of what use is all this, unless he is able to apply those rules of Grammar practically, and express himself in idiomatic English? The tendency of our present system is, it seems to me, to train up a generation of young men, who will know a vast deal *about* the English language, and yet be unable to write a single sentence of it correctly.

Nor can I regard paraphrase as affording anything like a suitable substitute for original Composition and Translation. In point of fact, good paraphrase is the most difficult form of composition that there is, and far above the capacities of ordinary students, especially when writing, as most of those in this University do, in a foreign language. Such paraphrase, on the other hand, as that given in the exquisite "Keys" published for the special benefit of native students, is in reality no *paraphrase* at all, in the strict sense of the word, but merely a transposition of the words of a given passage into a different order, and a substitution of classical words for their Saxon equivalents, and *vice versâ*; in fact, no practice in the *idiom* of the language at all.

Again, I cannot but regard it as a great defect in the present system, that Translation is made to form no part whatever of the Examination in *English*. There can be no better proof of a student's thorough mastery of a foreign language, than his ability to translate into it idiomatically from his own mother-tongue, and *vice versâ*. The regulations, indeed, of the University in regard to the examinations in languages are unexceptionable enough,—the fault lies in the way in which they are practically carried out. The regulations provide that "Sentences shall be given in *each* language in which the candidate is examined, for translation into the other language," which is all that could be desired; but strangely enough, instead of their translations being reckoned as a part of the English Examination, they have hitherto been both included in the Examination in the 2nd language, so that a candidate's translation into a foreign language does not count at all as a part of his Examination in that language; an anomaly unknown, I should suppose, in every other University in the world.

The present system has, I suppose, been adopted in consequence of the difficulty which existed, or was thought to exist, in finding Examiners sufficiently acquainted with both languages to be able to adjudicate the merits of translations from one

language into the other; but even if it had been found desirable on this account to appoint one Examiner for the translations in both languages, the marks assigned to these translations might, and as I think *ought*, to have been reckoned with those given in English, and not in the 2nd language. When a student of an English University is examined in Latin or Greek, or even in French or German, his translations from the Classical or Foreign language into English, as well as from the latter into the former, are both regarded as tests of his knowledge of the foreign language, not of his own;—why should not the same principle be adopted in examining Indian Students in English?

I would further remark that translation, to be of any value as a test of a student's knowledge of a foreign language, should be rendered into that language from his own vernacular, and not from another foreign or Classical language. On this ground I regard as objectionable the present system of giving passages for translation from *Sanskrit* into English, and *vice versâ*. Surely a Hindoo Student's knowledge of Sanskrit, just as an English Student's knowledge of Latin or Greek, is most efficiently tested by his being required to translate into it from his own vernacular, and not from a foreign tongue. It would be a strange way of testing an English Student's knowledge of German to make him translate into that language from the Latin; yet this is what the present system amounts to.

The remedy that I would suggest, for the defects which I have pointed out, is that, instead of the two papers now set in English, one on the Poetry and the other on the Prose, there should be in future only one paper assigned to questions on the subject-matter of the appointed text-books, including the history of English Literature during the period embraced by the authors taken up for Examination. The second paper I would devote entirely to English Composition, which would be in the form of essays on stated subjects. As it is desirable to give subjects with which the students are already familiar, I would suggest that one at least of the appointed subjects for essay should be

historical, selected from the History taken up by the students. I would even suggest the advisability of adopting the plan pursued in the Examination for the Indian Civil Service, viz., of reckoning English History as a branch of English Literature, rather than as a distinct subject. It would be sufficient in that case to devote but one paper to it, the Historical essay serving still further to test the candidates' knowledge of the subject-matter of the History itself.

A fourth paper I would give wholly to translations into English from the candidates' own vernacular, and *vice versâ*, with a few questions appended on Grammar, referring to any peculiarities of construction or idiom in the English passages given for translation.

According to my plan the Examination would then stand as follows:—

I.—ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND HISTORY.

(1.)	Paper on the appointed text-books, ...	50	
(2.)	Essay paper, ...	50	
(3.)	History paper,.....	50	
(4.)	Translations from Bengali, Urdu, &c., into English, ...	50	
		——	200

II.—SECOND LANGUAGE.

(1.)	Paper on the appointed text-books, ...	50	
(2.)	Translations from Sanskrit, Arabic, &c., into Bengali, Urdu, &c., ...	50	
		——	100
(3.)	Mathematics—as it present, ...		100
(4.)	Philosophy—as at present,.....		100
	Total, ...		500

All such details as the above would, however, be best arranged by a Special Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, and I wish the rough outline given above to be regarded, not as the matured expression of my views on the subject, but

merely as suggesting a definite scheme which may serve as a basis for discussion.

I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

J. BARTON,

Principal, Cathedral Mission College.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Barton's letter be circulated to the Principals of Affiliated Colleges, with a request that they will furnish the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate with an expression of their views as to the advisability of revising the scheme of Examinations with reference to the objections insisted on by Mr. Barton.

29. Read a letter from Major Dods, Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, submitting for the favourable consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the following proposals by the Rev. J. G. Cooper, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Nagpore.

(1.) That Nagpore may be appointed a station for holding the University Entrance Examination.

(2.) That Mahratta may be added to the list of vernacular languages which candidates may take up for matriculation.

RESOLVED :—

That a reply be addressed to Major Dods, stating that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are willing to constitute Nagpore a Station for holding the Entrance Examination, on the understanding that the Reverend Mr. Cooper will undertake to see that the University Regulations for conducting the Examination are observed, but that they cannot consent to add Mahratta to the list of vernacular languages which candidates for matriculation to this University are allowed to take up.

30. Read an application from the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, for the affiliation of the Government School at

Cuttack up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts, from 1st January, 1868.

RESOLVED :—

That the affiliation be recommended for the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

31. The Degree of B. A. was conferred on Chunder Coomar Roy.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 2.

The 18th September.

Present :—

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA, *President.*
KUMAR HARENDRA KRISHNA RAI BAHADOOR.
BABOO PRASANNA KUMA'RA SARVA'DHIKA'RI.
BABOO RAJENDRA LA'LA MITRA.
MR. PARTRIDGE.
MR. WOODROW.
MAULAVI ABDOOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR.

32. Read the following Report of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the Faculty to re-consider the question of adopting a uniform system for the spelling of Indian proper names in the Roman character.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

We the undersigned members of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University to reconsider the question of adopting a uniform system for the spelling of Indian proper names in the Roman character, beg to report as follows :—

The rules of the University require that a number of registers of names should be kept and published from time to time in the Roman character, and for the sake of convenience it is directed that several of these should be alphabetically arranged. But owing to the very irregular and unsystematic way in which those names are generally spelt, and the same name being often most capriciously rendered in several different ways, many and serious inconveniences are frequently felt, and the object of the alphabetical arrangement is, in a great measure, frustrated. Nor is the evil confined to the records of the University. In the different departments of Government many registers have now to be kept, and their usefulness is very much impaired by the same cause. Considerable difficulty is also met with in the writing of vernacular terms and names of Indian books with orthographical accuracy, from the want of a system of Romanising common all over the country. Occasionally the systems of Sir William Jones and of Gilchrist are resorted to in writing them, but owing to want of uniformity and frequent transgressions of all fixed rules of spelling, it is impossible to secure a reasonably faithful reproduction of the vernacular orthography from the Roman transcript.

In the opinion of the Sub-Committee it is highly desirable, therefore, that this evil should be remedied, and measures should be taken to secure general uniformity in the spelling of Oriental words in the Roman character. They accordingly recommend that the University should adopt a uniform system for the transliteration of native names and terms in all their registers and records, and direct the attention of Heads of Colleges and Schools to the propriety of teaching their pupils to spell their names according to that system.

The system, that appears to the Sub-Committee as the best adapted for the purpose, is that of Sir William Jones as modified by the late Professor H. H. Wilson. It is founded entirely upon the English alphabet; is remarkable for its simplicity and precision; has extensive currency both in India and Europe;

and is more likely to be accepted by the public generally than any other. The Asiatic Society of Bengal has adopted it for the transliteration of Indian words in their Journal, and recommended it for adoption by the Bombay and Madras Branches of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and by its own branches in Lahore and Nagpur. With a few slight variations, it has been used in the Oriental publications of the Royal Asiatic, and the German and the American Oriental Societies for many years.

In carrying out this system, the Sub-Committee recommend that the spelling, which is recognised as correct in the several vernacular languages, should be accepted without alteration, and that the transliteration of such spelling in the Roman character should be determined in strict accordance with it, so that, with the few exceptions noted below, every Indian letter may always be represented by the same Roman equivalent, without any reference to the varying phonetic powers of the original, or its equivalent, under different circumstancees.

The exceptions to which allusion has been made above are—

1. The Initial য to be represented by *j* and not *y*.
2. The Initial জ to be represented by *g* and not *jn*.
3. ক্ষ to have for its equivalent *kh* in the case of Bengalis, and *chh* in the case of Hindustanis.
4. অ final to be omitted after single consonants, when not sounded.

Modern usage has completely changed the original sounds of these Sanskrit letters, and as, for practical purposes, regard must be had to the actual pronunciation of the people, the Sub-Committee think these exceptions are necessary. They would also recommend, for the sake of convenience, that the *l* of the Arabic article *al* should be written phonetically, according to the sound which that letter assumes with reference to the letter which follows it.

Considerable difficulty, it is apprehended, will be encountered both in printing and writing the diacritical marks attached to

consonants. No Press in Calcutta has the necessary types for printing them, and it would be troublesome to persons unacquainted with the vernaculars to use them with correctness. But inasmuch as no European, unless an Oriental scholar, can distinguish the nice shades of difference in ز ض ظ and other peculiar Oriental consonants, and for all practical purposes the Roman equivalents recommended for them will suffice to produce a sufficiently close resemblance of sound, without the aid of diacritical marks, the Sub-Committee suggest that these marks may, at option, be omitted in the writing of proper names. They are of little importance where convenience is alone aimed at.

In the case of vowels, however, they are of opinion that the diacritical marks should invariably be inserted, both because they are absolutely necessary for intelligible pronunciation, and as there would be no difficulty in using them, every well furnished English fount contains a number of accents for vowels, and they suffice for all the marks recommended in Professor Wilson's scheme.

A key to the scheme is hereto annexed for easy reference.

K. M. BANERJEA, *President.*
KA'LIKRISHNA, RA'JA' BAHA'DUR.
PRASANNAKUMA'RA SARVA'DHIKA'RI'.
E. STUART, B. A.
ABDOOL LUTEEF.
HARENDRA KRISHNA.
RAJENDRA LA'LA MITTRA.
W. S. ATKINSON.

Note by the President of the Faculty.

I have signed the Report, because it has my *general* assent, and because I believe it expresses correctly what the majority has decided. I do not, however, consider myself precluded from the liberty of proposing amendments in other stages.

K. M. B.

33. It was proposed by Kumar Harendra Krishna—

That the surnames Bose, Ghose, Banerjea, Chatterjea, and Mookerjea, be exempted from the scheme laid down in the Sub-Committee's Report.

The proposal was put to the vote and carried.

34. The Rev. K. M. Banerjea moved the following resolutions:—

1. That the system for the Transliteration of Native names and terms, submitted by the Sub-Committee, be recommended (subject to the modification involved in the preceding Resolution) to the Heads of Colleges and Schools, and their attention drawn to the propriety of teaching their pupils to spell their names according to that system.

2. That the same system (subject to the same modification) be followed in the transliteration of all Oriental terms in University records, and also of all Native names which may be presented in the vernacular character, but that when any persons present their own names in the English character, there should be no interference with the spelling of such names.

35. Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra moved the following Resolution as an amendment on the two preceding Resolutions:—

That the Report of the Sub-Committee (subject to the modification involved in the first Resolution) be adopted, but that where names have been already entered in judicially recognised records, such as Baptismal Registers in the case of Christians, no attempt should be made to alter the spelling.

36. Mr. Woodrow moved the following Resolution as a further amendment on the same.

That the transliteration of names of future candidates for examination (with the exception of those mentioned in the first Resolution) according to the scheme of the Sub-Committee be carried out in University records, unless an applicant specially requests that a particular mode of transliteration be adopted, and that in such case the spelling adopted by the candidate be accepted.

Mr. Woodrow's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed),
K. M. BANERJEA,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 5.

The 23rd November.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. W. S. ATKINSON.
THE REV. DR. J. OGILVIE.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.
THE HON'BLE L. S. JACKSON.

32 The Registrar submitted the University Budget for 1868-69.

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1868-69, *as compared with two previous years.*

Number.			Allowance to Examiners.	Actual.	Estimate.	
1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.		1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.
			Arts.			
			Entrance Examination.			
4	4	4	English,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
4	4	4	Bengali,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
4	4	4	History and Geography,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
4	4	4	Mathematics,	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
			First Arts and B. A. Examinations.			
2	2	2	English,	1,738 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0
2	2	2	Sanscrit and Bengali,	1,738 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0
2	2	2	History,	1,738 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0
2	2	2	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,	1,738 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0
2	2	2	Mental and Moral Science,	1,738 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0
2	2	2	Physical Science,	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
			Entrance, First Arts and B. A. Examinations.			
2	2	2	Greek and Latin,	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
2	2	2	Sanscrit, Hindi and Oorya,	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
2	2	2	Arabic, Persian and Urdu,	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
12	16	16	Honors in Arts,	1,800 0 0	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
			Law.			
2	2	2	Pass Examinations,	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
2	2	2	Honors in Law,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
			Carried forward,			

Estimate of the probable expenditure of the University for the year 1868-69, *as compared with two previous years.*

Number. 1866-67	Number. 1867-68.	Number. 1868 69.		Actual. 1866-67.	Estimate. 1867-68.	Estimate. 1868-69.
			Brought forward,.....			
			Medicine.			
	6	6	L. M. S. and B. M. Examinations, ...	„	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
	6	6	Honors in Medicine, ...	„	900 0 0	900 0 0
	5	5	M. D. Examination, ...	„	750 0 0	750 0 0
			Engineering.			
4	4	4	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations, ...	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0
	4	4	M. C. E. Examination, ...	„	600 0 0	600 0 0
			Medical Scholarships @ 16, ...	720 0 0	1,248 0 0	944 0 0
			Ditto „ 40, ...	1,720 0 0	2,320 0 0	2,440 0 0
			Ditto „ 32, ...	1,312 0 0	2,816 0 0	1,952 0 0
			Ditto „ 60, ...	„	1,800 0 0	2,700 0 0
			Medals.			
			Gold and Silver Medals and Prizes, ...	1,100 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
			Publications.			
			Arabic Course for First Arts and B. A. Examinations,.....	572 2 0	„	„
			Landmarks of Ancient History, ...	1,093 12 0	450 0 0	„
			Calendar, ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
			Minutes of the Senate, ...	379 12 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
			Academic Costume for Senate, ...	270 0 0	„	„
			Printing, Advertisement and Sundries, ...	4,839 9 6	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
			Amount for making desks and stools for the Examinations,	1,002 0 0	„	„

Number of Candidates at the University Examinations.			*Establishment.*								
1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.									
			Registrar	3,300	0	0	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0
			Clerks, Messengers, Bearer, Duftory, and Durwan,	1,529	0	0	1,668	0	0	1,668	0	0
			Office Rent,	1,100	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
			Total Rupees,	43,088	3	6	55,802	0	0	55,204	0	0
			RECEIPTS.									
1350	1650	1600	Entrance Examination,	13,500	0	0	16,500	0	0	16,000	0	0
426	500	500	First Examination in Arts,	8,520	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
141	150	150	B. A. Examination,	4,230	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,500	0	0
39	20	20	M. A. and Honor Examinations,	400	0	0	100	0	0	1,000	0	0
53	100	100	B. L. and L. L. Examinations,	1,710	0	0	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
66	50	50	L. M S. and B. M. Examinations,	730	0	0	650	0	0	650	0	0
"	"	"	M. D. Examination,	"			"			"		
9	8	5	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations,	225	0	0	200	0	0	125	0	0
			Contribution to the Gown Fund,				100	0	0	100	0	0
			Sale of University Publications,	5,242	13	0	1,500	0	0	1,000	0	0
			Additional L. M. S. fees,	20	0	0	"			"		
			Fees for duplicate Certificate,	18	0	0	"			20	0	0
			Fines,	18	0	0	"			"		
			Total, Rupees,	34,613	13	0	36,350	0	0	36,195	0	0

ORDERED :—

That the Budget be approved, and forwarded to the Government of India.

33. The Registrar reported a further investment of funds, through the Bank of Bengal, on account of the Premchand Roychand Studentships and the Duff Memorial Scholarships; viz. 4,926 Rs. 4 As. on account of the former, and Rs. 901-9-10 on account of the latter, as per statements given below :—

Memo.

New 5 per cent. No. 015901-16214 of 1856-57 dated 28th February, 1857, ...Rs.	4,500	0	0
Interest on ditto from 28th February, 1867, to date of 16th September, 1867, being 6 ms. 16 days @ 5 per cent., ...	122	8	0
Premium on ditto @ Rs. 6-8 per cent., ...	292	8	0
Rs.	4,915	0	0
Commission on purchasing @ 1-4 per cent.,.....	11	4	0
Rs.	4,926	4	0

N. B. Fee of one rupee to be detailed hereafter.

Memo.

7/4 No. 004436 of 1865 for Rs.	500	0	0
„ „ 004437 of do. „	500	0	0
Rs.	1,000	0	0
Less interest from 23rd October, 1867, to 30th October, 1867, being 8 days @ 4 per cent.,.....	0	14	2
Rs.	999	1	10
Less discount @ Rs. 10 per cent., ...	100	0	0
	899	1	10
Commission on purchasing @ 4 as., per cent., ...	2	8	0
Rs.	901	9	10

ORDERED :—

That the investments be approved.

34. Read letter from Col. Meade, Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, forwarding for the favourable consideration of the Syndicate, an application from Major Willoughby Osborne for the affiliation of the Sehore School in Arts.

ORDERED :—

That the affiliation of the Sehore School, as a High School educating up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, be recommended for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council from 1st January, 1868.

35. Read the following letter from the Rev. A. Henry, Superintendent of the Mission College, and Dr. G. C. Leitner, Principal of the Government College, Lahore, requesting that Lahore and Agra may be constituted places for holding an Examination for the B. A degree.

Dated, Lahore, 27th September, 1867.

SIR,

We beg to address you on a subject in which, we consider the interests of our Colleges, and to a certain extent those of the Calcutta University, are very materially concerned; and to request that you will bring the matter before the notice of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate for the remedy which we propose.

2. The Calcutta University requires all candidates for the B. A. degree to present themselves in Calcutta for Examination. This rule, we beg to submit, is most oppressive in the case of students residing at such great distances from Calcutta, as Bareilly, Agra, Delhi and Lahore.

3. It has been said that it is an advantage for a mofussil student to see the superior civilization of Calcutta. This assertion naturally leads to the very complicated questions of "What are the particular features in the civilization of Calcutta with which a student should, or could be made acquainted?" "What steps are taken by the University authorities to direct

his attention to those features of superior civilization?" and "Whether, after all, the civilization of Calcutta looked upon from a native point of view, and enjoyed with native opportunities, is really so far superior to that of Lahore, Delhi and other large cities in which Colleges exist, as to compensate a student for the expenses and discomforts of a tour so far away from home.

4. Against this we humbly submit that the students who visit Calcutta under the present regulation, will be much more occupied with the discomforts of their stay in a foreign city, and harassed by their anxieties as to having successfully passed their Examination, than benefited by any amount of sight seeing; and that the stay in Calcutta could ultimately be pleasurable and advantageous to those students only, who succeeded in *passing* the Examination.

5. We further submit that the majority of students going up for the B. A. degree from the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces consists, and will doubtless continue to consist, of men of the poorer classes;—that, these men are unable to meet the heavy expenses of so far a journey and so long a stay in a distant and foreign city;—that, for the most part, they will be loath to undertake such expenses upon the mere chance or prospect of their passing the Examination; that it is morally wrong to hold out inducements to them to incur debt for such purposes and with such prospects;—and that the result of all this will doubtless be to deter our men from attempting to prosecute their studies beyond the "First Examination in Arts."

6. For these reasons as above specified, we earnestly solicit the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate to modify the rule in question, so as to allow of Examinations for the B. A. degree being held out of Calcutta, at two or more large centres, such as Agra and Lahore; and to require only such candidates as have been declared to have passed the Examination with success, to go down to Calcutta for the purpose of receiving their degrees.

Such men might be assisted by their friends or by their College authorities ; or they might even be willing to incur debt themselves when they knew they were doing it for a certainty.

On behalf, therefore, of the cause of liberal learning, and in the name of that interesting and growing class of Indian youth who look to the honourable body of the Calcutta Syndicate for encouragement and guidance in the pursuit of knowledge, we make this present appeal, respectfully but earnestly praying for such modification of the Rule in question as we have herein indicated, and this on the ground that in our humble opinion the present Rule tends only to act injuriously on the progress of superior education in these provinces, and to circumscribe the influence, usefulness, and prestige of the Calcutta University.

We have the honor to be &c.

A. HENRY,
Supt. Mission College, Lahore.
G. W. LEITNER, M. A. *Ph. D.*
Principal, Govt. College, Lahore.

RESOLVED :—

That Mr. Henry and Dr. Leitner be informed, that the question raised in their letter received full consideration when the Regulations were adopted ; and that the Syndicate do not deem it desirable that the decision, to which the Senate then came, should be disturbed.

36. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Arts on receiving the second Report of the Sub-Committee on the Romanizing question (Minutes Vol. XI. para. 32).

ORDERED :—

That these proceedings be brought up again for consideration at the meeting in January.

37. Read letter from the Government of India, No. 4904 of 20th September, 1867, sanctioning the affiliation of the Cuttack School in Arts from 1st January, 1868.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

38. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the next Examination in Law—

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

Mr. J. H. A. Branson.

39. The following Scheme of Examination for a studentship on the foundation of Prem Chand Roy Chand was sanctioned :—

I. That the Examination be held in the first week of February.

II. That four papers of questions be given on each subject, which a candidate may elect to be examined in.

III. That two papers of questions be given out daily, and 3 hours' time be allowed for each.

40. Read letter from the Government of India, No. 2574 of 21st November, forwarding copy of a letter from the Director General of the Post office regarding the abstraction of the Examination questions of 1866 from registered packets despatched by post.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded.

41. The following contingent bills were passed :—

1	Bill	J. E. Thomson and Co. for a tin box, Rs.	29	8	0
1	„	Wyman Brothers, for envelopes, ...	15	0	0
1	„	Messrs. Newman and Co. for ditto, ...	6	0	0
1	„	For Service Postage Stamps, ...	280	0	0
1	„	For Ordinary do. for registering letters, ...	50	0	0
1	„	Girish Chunder Surma, for printing Examination papers, ...	13	0	0
1	„	Stanhope Press for Printing Jobs, ...	22	0	0
1	„	Expenses incurred in the office, ...	87	5	0
		Total, Rupees,.....	502	13	0

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 6.

The 20th December.

Present:—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. W. S. ATKINSON.
THE REV. J. OGILVIE.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.
COL. J. E. T. NICOLLS.

43. Read the following letter from Mr. George Smith:—

FROM GEORGE SMITH, ESQ.,
To J. SUTCLIFFE, ESQ.,
Registrar of the University of Calcutta.
Serampore, 29th November, 1867.

SIR,—It seems to me that the time has come for the Indian University system to assimilate to itself, and so to elevate and impregnate with the results of Western thought, the purely oriental learning and Vernacular Education of India. That system is based exclusively on the constitution and practice of the London University, and ignores almost all that is not English in form and substance. Our Universities are the latest and best fruit of that revolt against the stupid Orientalism of the pre-Ben-

tinck period, which revolt we owe chiefly to Lord Macaulay, Sir C. Trevelyan and Dr. Duff. But it may be doubted if the reaction was not too violent. It will certainly be admitted, at least, that the time has come to ask the question, whether the course of Education in India in the last third of a century has not been too exclusively English in its character. So much having been done for the extension and elevation of English education, have not the indigenous literary institutions and wants of the country been too long neglected? At any rate, now that the "English" question is safe and out of the reach of injury or attack, ought not some official attention to be paid to the Oriental? Surely if an exclusively English system has accomplished so much, the time has come for it to enter on the second stage of assuming the Oriental *form*, for that is all; of using the learned and vernacular languages of the East as vehicles for the thought and information of Europe to reach classes that will otherwise be left alone.

The people themselves feel this want, and in the past few years more than one demand has been made upon Government for its satisfaction. The movement which is known as that of the Lahore or Punjab University is well known to the Senate. Of its earnestness and importance I satisfied myself when at Lahore at the end of last year, and Major Lees will testify to both with an authority I cannot presume to claim. Solely from the impossibility, or unwillingness, of our University to assist, elevate or incorporate that movement, it has drifted into what looks very like ultimate failure. The opinions of His Excellency, the Chancellor, and of Sir Donald Macleod, in favour of that movement have been widely published. Both have given it warm personal and official support. Then there has been, more recently, the similar application of the Institute at Allyghur or Bareilly, representing the learned natives of the North Western Provinces. The reply of the Government of India to that application recognised the necessity for aiding Oriental learning by honours and rewards. At present all that our University does is to insist

that graduates shall add to a sound and extensive knowledge of the English language and literature, and of European history, science and philosophy, *all taught and acquired through the medium of English*, familiarity with one learned language, which may be Latin or Greek as well as Sanscrit or Arabic.

This seems to me not enough. It fails, and will always fail, to reach the learned class of Pundits and Moulvies whom, for political as well as social reasons, it is so desirable to influence, and it has not the remotest effect on the progress of Vernacular Education. If our University is to be true to its name and functions, and to develope not after a London pattern but naturally and with a healthy and varied fulness, it must recognize the wants, absorb the intellectual life and guide the literature and language of all classes. The University is in a new position and has made a noble beginning. The question is, how will it best represent and elevate the full and varied intellectual life of India? This is a question for my colleagues in the Senate, who themselves represent so many classes and opinions. To me, this much seems evident, that it cannot do so by standing aloof from all purely Oriental learning, and by discouraging such really national or vital movements as those of the Punjab and the North Western Provinces.

To raise the question in a more definite manner, I would suggest the consideration of the following propositions:—

(a.) That the University of Calcutta be empowered to affiliate Colleges, in which true science, true history and true metaphysics are taught only through the Oriental languages, and in which such languages and their literature are scientifically studied.

(b.) That the University be permitted to grant degrees for purely Oriental attainments, of an honorary character to distinguished Oriental Scholars, and after examination to others. If the University of London could meet the growing interest of Englishmen in physical science by creating the degree of Doctor of Science, why should not that of Calcutta adapt itself to India

by conferring such degrees as Doctor of Sanskrit or Master of Arabic ?

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, and many of the members of the Senate, will doubtless be able to suggest means far more appropriate than these for making our University the representative and the guide of *all* the intellect and learning of Northern India. I beg you to submit this letter to the former in the hope that a discussion of the subject may be fairly raised.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE SMITH.

Read also the following Minute by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea :—

Minute on Mr. George Smith's letter on Oriental studies.

1. The first proposition which Mr. Smith wishes the University to affirm is thus worded—

"That the University of Calcutta be empowered to affiliate Colleges in which true science, true history and true metaphysics are taught only through the Oriental languages, and in which such languages and their literature are scientifically studied."

Since Mr. Smith has characterised the pre-Bentinck period as one of "stupid Orientalism," and since he speaks of "elevating and impregnating with the results of Western thought the purely Oriental learning and Vernacular Education of India," I take it for granted that by "true science, true history, and true metaphysics," he means the History, Science and Philosophy of Europe. Unless I am egregiously mistaken, I do not know, nor have I ever heard, of the existence of any college in any part of the world in which "true science, true history and true metaphjsics" are taught ONLY through the Oriental languages, or where a student can be taught in History, Science and Philosophy up to our B. A. standard, independently of a Western language. Nor do I know or have heard of any books in Oriental lan-

guages cultivated or spoken in the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort William, by which a student can obtain the knowledge of true science and history required for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations.

2. It appears to me that the University is called upon to affirm a proposition which is impracticable in itself; an idea, which, in the present generation at least, may be held as an impossibility.

3. I think it is extremely unjust to charge the University of Calcutta with having in any way caused the failure of the "Punjab movement." The University has never expressed any opinion or taken action in any direction on the subject, and Mr. Smith himself represents His Excellency the Chancellor as being in favour of that movement. How could the University then have caused its failure? The University simply insists on a certain amount of knowledge of "true science, true history and true metaphysics," but it DOES NOT SPECIFY that it must be "all taught and acquired through the medium of English." Mr Smith puts in Italics these last words (placed by myself within inverted commas), perhaps under the notion that such was a requisition of the University itself. It may be a necessity owing to the present state of the oriental languages, but the University is not chargeable with such necessity. In the domain of historic or scientific truth, she cares not for linguistic peculiarities. A person may *answer* questions on such subjects in any language he pleases. His answers will be valued according to their substantial merit. I myself remember an occasion on which the historical examiner transferred to me the answers of a candidate written in Bengali which that examiner did not know. I read and valued the paper myself.

4. Nor do I think that Mr. Smith does justice to the University when he speaks of the insufficiency or *failure* of the recent Bye-law, by virtue of which a classical language must now be taken up by every candidate for the First Arts and B. A. This is the second year of the application of that rule as regards the First Arts, and out of 388 candidates, nearly 350 have taken up

Sanscrit. The results of the Examination have not yet been arrived at, but I think I may generally say that the experiment is proving a great success.

5. The rule has not yet been applied to the B. A. Examination. It will be so from next year. Under these circumstances, it is as unjust, as it is premature, to say in any sense that "it fails." To add—"and will always fail," is not to chronicle a fact, but by foreboding an ill to condemn the very rule by means of which the University promotes the study of the Oriental classics.

But the assertion that "it fails and will always fail to reach the learned class of Pundits and Moulvies" is contradicted by the records of the University,—for a goodly number of Sanscrit scholars have already obtained degrees of B. A. and M. A. Unless we choose to exclude from "the learned class of Pundits" those who have taken the obnoxious University's honors in Sanscrit, *merely because in addition to high Sanscrit scholarship, they have exhibited competent knowledge of English and of History and Science*, the above assertion must be held to be incorrect. It would be little short of a species of literary intolerance to excommunicate from "the learned class of Pundits and Moulvies" all who dare to add to the stock of information to which that class is fond of confining its attention.

6. Mr. Smith appears to me to be on the one hand thinking of an "exclusively English system" which he condemns, and of an *exclusively Oriental system*, which he seemingly commends. The University of Calcutta is neither the one nor the other. While it requires a competent knowledge of English, it promotes also a knowledge of Sanscrit in its Hindoo candidates. When 350 candidates, taking Sanscrit as their second language, have been admitted to the First Arts Examination in the present year, we may fairly assume that many more had been studying that language, but were not deemed competent for admission. Next year, there will probably be two thousand persons studying Sanscrit for the Entrance, First Arts, and B. A.

Examinations under the influence of the University's rules. I doubt whether there is any institution in the world doing so much for Oriental classics. Mr. Smith does not find fault with our insisting on a knowledge of true history and true science. I am at a loss to understand what more he wishes the University to do.

7. The influence of the University has gradually been so largely felt in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, that there was discussed at the very last meeting of the Syndicate a proposal from certain Educational authorities of those parts for holding at Agra and at Lahore additional examinations for the Bachelor of Arts. Entrance and First Arts Examinations are already held all over the country,—the Syndicate were requested to allow the Bachelor's Examinations to be held also in the North-West and the Punjab. By existing Rule, candidates from all places for B. A. have to be examined in Calcutta. The fact of such an application from Agra and Lahore is not certainly a proof of the *failure* of the Calcutta University.

8. I feel also that Mr. Smith has very much underrated the effects of the *Macaulay revolt* against the "stupid orientalism" of the pre-Bentinck period. It is owing to that "Revolt" that the Courts of Justice have been purified of corruption and bribery, so systematically practised in the pre-Bentinck times by the Amla. It is owing to the same cause, that natives have been found qualified for the Bench and the Bar,—that the Uncovenanted Service has been so wonderfully improved,—that dispensaries and scientific doctors are found in Calcutta and throughout the Mofussil in places, where in the pre-Bentinck period, scientific treatment of disease was absolutely unknown. It is also owing to the same important measure of Lord William Bentinck and its subsequent effects, that the attention of the Secretary of State himself has been drawn to the claims of native aspirants for Her Majesty's Civil Service.

9. To affirm the propositions submitted by Mr. Smith would be to stop the progress of Education in "true history and

true science" in the North-West and the Punjab, and to debar those parts of India from the enjoyment of those privileges and advantages which are within reach in Bengal. The English question is *not*, in the North-West and the Punjab, so "safe" as Mr. Smith seems to think, or "out of the reach of injury or attack." If we affirm his propositions, I fear we shall revive in those provinces the very orientalism which he condemns as "stupid."

10. I must, however, add, what I have often thought of mooting in the Syndicate, that we may, after the example of Cambridge and Oxford, allow students to go at once for Honors when they have passed the First Examination in Arts, or the "little go." Those who wish to devote their attention principally to Oriental classics may thereby be released from the necessity of passing the B. A.

11. Encouragement by substantial rewards does not lie with the University. But any party setting a special value on high proficiency in the Orientals may attach costly prizes to Honors in Sanscrit or Arabic. The University throws no obstacles in that way, and will only be too glad to become the medium of conveying such rewards.

12. The second proposition for honorary Degrees has nothing essentially objectionable in itself. But a proposition to that effect was once submitted to the Faculty of Arts at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, and was negatived as premature,—many members thinking it would be somewhat unjust and discouraging to regular candidates.

K. M. BANERJEA,
President of the Faculty of Arts.

19*th December*, 1867.

RESOLVED :—

That, in the opinion of the Syndicate, the time has not yet arrived for the University to legislate about Colleges, where true History and Science may be taught through the Oriental languages; because, as far as they are aware,

such Colleges do not at present exist, and there does not appear to be any probability that they can be succesfully established for many years to come.

(2.) That the question of granting Honorary Degrees to distinguished Oriental Scholars was practically discussed, as part of a larger scheme and on even a wider basis, in 1862, on a proposition brought forward by the late Bishop of Calcutta, and that, as the scheme was then negatived after full disscussion as premature, the Syndicate do not wish to re-open the same question after what is, in the history of a University, a comparatively short interval of time.

44. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Medical Examinations of 1868.

In Anatomy, ...	Mr. S. B. Partridge.
In Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, ...	Dr. Colles.
In Botany and Materia Medica,.....	Dr. T. Anderson.
In Medicine and Midwifery, ...	Dr. Ewart.
In Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery,	Dr. Fayrer.
In Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, ...	Dr. F. N. Macnamara.

45. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examination of 1868 for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand:

In English, ...	Rev. J. Barton.
In History and Political Economy,	Mr. George Smith.
In Moral Science, ...	Rev. J. D. Don.
In Physical Science, ...	Dr. F. N. Macnamara.
In Pure Mathematics, ...	Mr. Woodrow.
In Mixed Mathematics, ...	Mr. Sutcliffe.

It was also resolved—

(1.) That Examiners be requested to set their questions on the standard observed for Honors and the M. A. Degree.

(2.) That the following distribution of subjects for the question papers be made:—

English, One paper on Grammar and Composition.
" Poetry (Early, Mediæval, and Modern.)
" Prose (Do. Do.)
One general paper including the History of English Literature.
History, One paper in the History of Greece and Rome.
" England and India.
" Embracing a general survey of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c.
" On Political Economy.
Physical Science, One paper on Chemistry.
" Thermotics.
" Electricity and Galvanism.
" The History and Philosophy of Physical Science.

46. Read the following letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Ritchie Memorial Committee.

Ritchie Memorial.

5, *Strand*, *4th December*, 1867.

THE HON'BLE W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.
Calcutta University.

SIR,—By a resolution entered into at the Meeting of the late Mr. Ritchie's friends and admirers who subscribed for a Memorial to him, it was determined that a monument should be erected to him, in the Calcutta Cathedral, and the surplus funds, if any, should be devoted to some purpose connected with the Calcutta University, of which Mr. Ritchie was Vice-Chancellor.

The total subscriptions and interest on investments amount to Rupees 7,570-14-0, and the balance now in my hands amounts to Rs. 672-0-8 in Government Security and Cash, which I send herewith, having endorsed the security in your favor to be dealt with by you and the Senate.

As the sum is too small to establish a Scholarship, I would.

suggest that the income be applied in giving an annual prize to bear Mr. Ritchie's name.

Yours obediently,
C. S. HOGG,
Hony. Secretary.

RESOLVED :—

That the entire amount be invested in the purchase of a Government note, and the annual proceeds be allowed to accumulate for the award of a prize triennially, which shall be designated the " Ritchie Prize."

47. It was determined that the Convocation for conferring Degrees be held on Saturday the 29th February.

48. The following contingent bills were passed—

1 Bill Government Telegraph office, ...Rs.	2	8	0
1 Bill Service Postage Stamps, ...	50	0	0
1 Bill Expenses incurred at the Examination, held at Dacca, ...	100	3	3
Calcutta, ...	191	13	0
Benares, ...	94	9	0
Berhampore, ...	85	1	0
Burisaul, ...	45	15	3
Bancoorah, ...	43.	12	0
Cuttack, ...	9	9	0
1 Bill Cost of arranging the seats for the Examinations, ...	253	12	0
Conveyance hire to Teachers for superintending the Examination, ...	117	0	0
1 Bill Stanhope Press for Printing, ...	405	0	0
Total Rs.	1,399	2	6

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 7.

The 25th January.

Present:—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the Chair.*
THE HONBLE A. G. MACPHERSON.
MR. PARTRIDGE.
MR. ATKINSON.

49. Read a letter, from the Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, appointing the Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson to officiate for him, as a Member of the Syndicate during his temporary absence from Calcutta.

50. Read a letter from Col. Nicolls, appointing Mr. Sutcliffe to officiate for him as a Member of the Syndicate during his temporary absence from Calcutta.

ORDERED:—

To be recorded.

51. Read the following report of the Board of Examiners on the result of the Entrance Examination:—

Calcutta, the 27th December, 1867.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the Entrance Examination.

Fifteen hundred and seven candidates were registered for Examination, and we have passed 814. Of the successful candidates, 95 have been placed in the first division, 363 in the second division, and 356 in the third division.

The Examination has been conducted in accordance with the rules laid down in our letter of appointment, and we append the names of the successful candidates.

The Examiner in Geography brought to the notice of the Board the answers of two candidates of Queen's School, Chittagong, and also those of two candidates of the Bancoorah School, which he considered to contain internal evidence of having been written by candidates who had access to each other's papers during the Examination. The Examiner in Arithmetic and Algebra also reported, that the answers of the same two candidates at Chittagong in his subject were identical in every respect from beginning to end. The Board, after an Examination of all these answers, entertain no doubt that the candidates referred to have been guilty of using unfair means to pass, and they have disallowed their Examination. The Board would suggest that the attention of the Local Committees at Chittagong and Bancoorah be drawn to the necessity of a more careful supervision of candidates whilst under Examination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

K. M. BANERJEA,

President.

R. Parry, J. Bruce, C. R. Cooke, J. Wilson, Ramgutty Surma, Gopal Chunder Banerjea, Lall Behary Day, Bipro Churn Chuckerbutty, D. Carnduff, J. K. Rogers, H. Roberts, B. Larcher, J. M. Scott, W. G. Wilson, M. Mowat, C. A. Martin, J. Sime, L. Veys, Krishna Comul Bhuttacharjea, H. Blochmann,—

Members.

ORDERED :—

(1.) That the report be confirmed, and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette*.

(2.) That an extract from the report be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal, with a request that he will impress upon the Local Committees of Chittagong and Bancoorah the necessity of a more careful supervision of the Examination at those stations.

52. Read the following letter from the Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the First Examination in Arts.

Calcutta, the 27th December, 1867.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward, for the approval of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the First Examination in Arts.

Three hundred and eighty-eight candidates presented themselves for Examination, of whom 39 passed in the first, 84 in the second, and 65 in the third division; 6 were absent during the whole or part of the Examination, 4 were expelled from the Examination for using unfair means, and 190 have failed.

With reference to the expulsion of four candidates from the Examination for using unfair means, and also to the detection of similar practices having been resorted to at two stations where an Entrance Examination is held, one of our colleagues, Mr. Willmot, suggests the expediency of confining University Examinations, as much as possible, to stations where they can be superintended by Principals of affiliated Institutions.

The Examination has been conducted in accordance with the rules laid down for our guidance in our letter of appointment.

In our letter of appointment we were told, that we were authorized to pass a candidate in the event of his failing by a small number of marks in one subject only, provided the subject was not English, and provided that the aggregate marks gained by him were not less than 166, or one-third of the whole.

Under these exceptions, we have considered the case of all candidates who failed in one subject by not more than 5 marks, and we have allowed one mark for every ten marks above the aggregate minimum passing marks (141) in all subjects.

Twenty-one candidates who failed in one subject were, under the preceding rule, passed in the second and third divisions.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

K. M. BANERJEA,

President.

C. H. Tawney, F. R. Vallings, K. M. Banerjea, Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna, R. Hand, W. C. Fyfe, E. Willmot, M. H. L. Beebee, A. W. Croft, Geo. Smith, J. Sime, L. Veys, H. Blochmann,—*Members.*

ORDERED :—

That the report be confirmed, and the names of the successful candidates published in the *Gazette.*

53. The Duff Scholarships for 1868 were awarded to the undermentioned students :—

1. Saroda Charan Mitra, ... Presidency College.
2. Chandra Mohan Mozumdar, Kishnaghur College.
3. E. O'Sullivan, ... St. Xavier's College.
4. Aghor Nath Chuttopadhya,... Free Church Institution.

54. Read the following report of Senior Board of Examiners on the result of the Examination for the degree of B. A.

Calcutta, 24th January, 1868.

SIR,—We have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate, the result of the B. A. Examination.

Two hundred and twelve candidates were registered for Examination, of whom 20 have obtained the standard required for passing in the first class, 47 in the second and 32 in the third. Nine candidates were absent during the whole or part of the Examination, and 104 have failed.

The Examination has been conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in our letter of appointment.

This being the last Examination at which candidates are permitted to take up a Vernacular as a second language, we re-

commend that an exception be made at the Examination of 1869 in favor of candidates who have previously failed. We recommend that such candidates may, if they so desire, be examined in Bengali or Urdu, and that the Courses prescribed in those languages for 1868, should form the standards of Examination.

The Registrar having placed in our hands a copy of Mr. Barton's letter, of 22nd August, 1867, with a request that we would state our opinion on the various changes it suggests in the plan of conducting the University Examinations—we have the honor to append a series of resolutions, dealing with the main features of the Scheme put forward by Mr. Barton, which we have passed after a full discussion.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

K. M. BANERJEA,

President.

C. H. Tawney, F. R. Vallings, K. M. Banerjea, Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna, R. Hand, F. C. Fyfe, E. Willmot, M. H. L. Beebee, A. W. Croft, Geo. Smith, H. F. Blanford, S. B. Partridge,—*Members.*

Resolutions of the Senior Board of Examiners.

1. Proposed by Mr. Tawney, and seconded by the Rev. F. R. Vallings—

That the modification proposed by Mr. Barton of introducing a Historical Essay with the English Examination is not desirable.

2. Proposed by Mr. Hand, and seconded by Mr. Blanford—

That Mr. Barton's suggestion, to include translations from Oriental languages into English as a test in English, is inexpedient.

3. Proposed by Mr. Tawney and seconded by Mr. Croft—

That though it is thought unadvisable to limit the freedom

of Examiners, yet the Board recommend that the practice of requiring paraphrases be discouraged.

4. Proposed by the Rev. W. C. Fyfe and seconded by Mr. Croft —

That the Board recommend that the Syndicate should enjoin on all Examiners to take the correctness of English into account in giving marks, in all cases where the answers are written in English.

5. Proposed by Baboo Krishna Comul Bhuttacharjea and seconded by Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna—

That, in the opinion of the Board, while the second paper in the second language should not consist wholly of translations from Sanscrit, Arabic, &c. into Bengali, Urdu, &c., translations from the oriental classics into the candidate's own vernacular language should be always encouraged.

K. M. BANERJEA.

ORDERED :—

(1.) That the report be confirmed, and the names of the successful candidates, hereto appended, published in the *Gazette*.

(2.) That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, candidates, who have failed at the Examination of 1868 or at any former Examination, be permitted to take up Bengali or Urdu as a second language at the Examination of 1869; also that the selections in those languages for the Examination of 1868 be prescribed for the Examination of 1869.

(3.) That the Resolutions passed by the Board, after discussing the changes in the Scheme of Examination suggested by Mr. Barton, be brought up for further consideration at the next meeting of the Syndicate.

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Dutt, Jagat Bandhu, *Presidency College.*

Roy, Chunder Coomar, *General Assembly's Institution.*

Deb, Opender Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Chuckerbutty, Tara Nath, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Saha, Juggo Bundhu, *Dacca College.*
{ Chatterjea, Protool Chunder, *General Assembly's Institution.*
{ Banerjea, Koylash Chunder, *Patna College.*
Dutt, Mohendro Nath, *Presidency College.*
Mitra, Opendro Nath, *ditto ditto.*
Chatterjea, Mothoora Nath, *Dacca College.*
Ghose, Khetter Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Shaha, Gopal Chunder, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Bysack, Jagatdoorlub, *Presidency College.*
Doss, Jagat Chunder, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Banerjea, Shib Chunder, *Patna College.*
„ Jadub Chunder B. M., *Medical College.*
Bose, Mohendro Nath, *Hooghly College.*
{ Gupta, Gopal Chunder, *Presidency College.*
{ Rutton Chand, *Agra College.*
Bose, Sham Kissore, *Dacca College.*

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Auddy, Aushootosh, *Hooghly College.*
Banerjea, Hurry Churn, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
„ Mohendro Nath, *Presidency College.*
„ S. N. *Doveton College.*
„ Tara Podo, *Kishnaghur College.*
Bharon Pershad, *Delhi College.*
Bhunjo, Kally Doss, *Presidency College.*
Bhuttacharjea, Hurro Nath, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Bose, Behary Lall, *Presidency College.*
„ Doorga Coomar, *Teacher.*
„ Jogendro Nath, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
„ Khetter Mohun, *Presidency College.*
„ Odoy Chunder, *ditto, ditto.*
Chatterjea, Petambor, *Hooghly College.*

Chowdhry, Jogendro Nath, *Presidency College.*
„ Kally Kristo, *ditto, ditto.*
Chuckerbutty, Eshan Chunder, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Dhur, Deno Nath, *Teacher.*
Doss, Boycunto Nath, *Dacca College.*
„ Deno Nath, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
„ Gobinda Chunder, *Dacca College.*
Dutt, Bepin Behary, *Presidency College.*
„ Bolye Chand, *ditto, ditto.*
„ Hurri Sunker, *Ex-student Hooghly College.*
Ghose, Mohim Chunder, *Presidency College.*
„ Ramroop, *Queen's College. Benares.*
Goshwami, Jadub Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Gupta, Radha Romun, *ditto ditto.*
Khan, Ram Doorlub, *Teacher.*
Lahory, Romesh Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Lewis, George, *Lahore Mission School.*
Mitra, Aubinash Chunder, *Presidency College.*
„ Rojoni Nath, *Hooghly College.*
Mookerjea, Gopal Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Obayd-ul-Ruhman, *Berhampore College.*
Pattock, Ram Rutton, *ditto ditto.*
Paul, Kartic Chunder, *Hooghly College.*
„ Sree Nath, *ditto ditto.*
Roy, Kishory Mohun, *Presidency College.*
Sen, Burroda Gobindo, *ditto ditto.*
„ Comola Canto, *ditto ditto.*
„ Joykissen, *ditto ditto.*
„ Kristo Behary, *ditto ditto.*
„ Nobeen Chunder, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Tiery, E. R. T. *Doveton College.*
Tolapatra, Ramjadub, *Berhampore College.*
Younan, J. *Presidency College.*

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Hameed-Uddeen, *Teacher.*
Bagchee, Doorga Nath, *Berhampore College.*
„ Hera Lall, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Banerjea, Preo Nath, *Kishnaghur College.*
„ Ram Mohun, *Queen's College, Benares.*
„ Siddeshur, *Hooghly College.*
Bose, Nemy Chunder, *Presidency College.*
„ Nepal Chunder, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Chowdry, Benode Behary, *ditto ditto.*
Doss, Kally Coomar, *General Assembly's Institution.*
„ Thakur, *Lahore Mission School.*
Dutt, Bharut Chunder, *General Assembly's Institution.*
„ Ramgopal, *Berhampore College.*
„ Shoshee Bhushun II. *Presidency College.*
Gangooly, Benode Behary, *Kishnaghur College.*
Ghose, Bacharam, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
„ Omesh Chunder, *Patna College.*
„ Uttol Behary, *Presidency College.*
Gupta, Ramgutty, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Halder, Mutty Lall, *Teacher.*
Joardar, Mohim Chunder, *Berhampore College.*
Mitra, Binode Behary, *Presidency College.*
„ Poorna Chunder, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Moitry, Hurry Bulub, *Teacher.*
Mookerjea, Bippro Doss, *Kishnaghur College.*
„ Goopee Mohun, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Mull, Sanjhi, *Lahore College.*
Mullick, Behary Lall, *Hooghly College.*
Roy, Shoodhangsu Bhooshun, *Cal. Free Church Institution.*
Sen, Anund Gopal, *Teacher.*
„ Deno Bundhu, *ditto ditto.*
„ Komola Canto, *ditto ditto.*

55. The under mentioned graduate was elected University

Scholar for 1868, on the foundation of the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

Jagat Bandhu Dutt, *Presidency College.*

56. Read report of the Examiners in Law.

ORDERED :—

That the report be confirmed, and the names of the successful Candidates, hereto appended, published in the *Gazette.*

B. L.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Chuckerbutty, Girindra Mohun, *Presidency College.*
Mookerjea, Raj Krishna, *ditto ditto.*
Yusoof, Mohomed, *Patna College.*
Roy Prosunno Coomar, *Presidency College.*
Bhuttacharjea, Dwarka Nath, *ditto ditto.*
Sing, Boodhsen, *ditto ditto.*
Sein, Aukhil Chunder, *ditto ditto.*
Paul, Omerto Lall, *ditto ditto.*

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Bose, Beroja Prosaud, *Presidency College.*
Sen, Chunder Mohun, *Dacca College.*
Dey, Goury Sunker, *Presidency College.*
Roy, Dhonesh Chunder, *Patna College.*
Bose, Koroona Doss, *Presidency College.*
Banerjea, Nilmadhub, *ditto, ditto.*
Mookerjea, Nobin Kissen, *ditto ditto.*
Chatterjea, Oma Canto, *ditto ditto.*
Naug, Shumboo Chunder, *Dacca College.*
Banerjea, Aubinash Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Sircar, Aukhoy Chunder, *ditto ditto.*
Doss, Krishna Chunder, *ditto ditto.*

Sircar, Kristo Chunder, *Berhampore College.*
Chatterjea, Grish Chunder, No. 2, *Presidency College.*
Sing, Joy Gopal, *ditto ditto.*
Dhur, Sham Chand, *Hooghly College.*
Doss, Jodoo Nath, *Presidency College.*
Ghose, Dhone Krishna, *ditto ditto.*
Banerjea, Koylash Chunder, *ditto ditto.*
Chatterjea, Amerindra Nath, *ditto ditto.*
„ Bhugwan Chunder, *ditto ditto.*
Mozumdar, Shama Churn, *ditto ditto.*
Roy, Kally Prosunno, *ditto ditto.*
Chatterjea, Kally Prosunno, *ditto ditto.*
Dutt, Wooma Churn, *ditto ditto.*
Bhuttacharjea, Tariny Canto, *ditto ditto.*
Roychowdry, Khetter Mohun, *ditto ditto.*
Shome, Burroda Prosunno, *ditto ditto.*
Bose, Gopal Chunder, *ditto, ditto.*
Roy, Kissen Nath, *Hooghly College.*
Seal, Jadub Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Bose, Mothoora Nath. *ditto ditto.*
Chatterjea, Hem Chunder, *Hooghly College.*
Samunto Nilmadhub, *Presidency College.*
Dey, Shib Chunder, *ditto ditto.*
Bhur, Troylokho Nath, *ditto ditto.*
Shome, Debendro Lall, *Hooghly College.*
Mendies, H. *Presidency College.*
Chatterjea, Grish Chunder, *ditto ditto.*
Dey, Shumboo Chunder, *ditto ditto.*

Licence in Law.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aich, Shib Chunder, *Presidency College.*
Doss, Nilmony, *ditto ditto.*
Ganguly, Juggobundhu, *ditto ditto.*
Mozumdar Surbeshur, *ditto ditto.*

Palit Taruck Nath, *Presidency College.*

Roy, Denobundhu, *Dacca College.*

57. Read letter, No. 1665 of 23rd December, 1867, from the Government of India, sanctioning the affiliation of the Schore, School, as a High School educating up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, from 1st January, 1868.

ORDERED :—

To be recorded

58. Read the following letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of the British Indian Association, Allyghur.

No. 784.

From E. C. BAYLEY ESQUIRE, *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

To Rajah JOYKISHEN DASS, *Bahadoor, Secy. to the British Indian Association, North-Western Provinces, Allyghur.*

Dated Fort William, the 29th November, 1867.

Home Department Education.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th ultimo, and of the petition of the same date mentioned therein, submitting, with reference to letter from this Department noted in the margin, certain suggestions connected with the proposed more extensive employment of the Vernacular languages of India as the medium for conveying to the natives of the country a higher order of education than is now imparted to them, and suggesting, in order to the encouragement of education of a high order, such a modification of the Copy-right Law (Act XX. of 1847) as will remove the obstacle that is now believed to exist as regards the *translation* of Works into the Vernaculars.

No. 4217, dated the 5th of September.

2. In the letter of the 5th September, the Government of India expressed its willingness to receive "practical suggestions" on the subject, and you now request that two series of works may be suggested for every class of University Examination,—*1st*, a

series of such books as would be requisite for the University curriculum in its several grades; and 2*nd*, a series of such as may be considered necessary "for an enlarged sphere of study subsequent to the completion of the ordinary University Course;" and it is proposed that these Works, the lists being extended from time to time, shall be translated into the Vernacular by the Members of the Allyghur Scientific Society, without involving the Government in any larger expenditure for the purposes of Public Education than what it can already afford.

3. It is further explained that the object sought is the adoption of the Vernacular versions thus produced "as a regular Educational Course in the Government Schools and Colleges," in order to enable all classes to undergo University Examinations in their own language.

4. In reply, I am directed to express the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, that it would be premature to discuss this latter question, as was explained to the Association in the letter of the 5th of September. There can be no question that the preparation of a series of Books may be of the highest utility, and the Society may doubtless extend its labours still further, and promote the creation of a substantial Vernacular literature, whether original or translated, in the North-Western Provinces; and the Government, I am to add, will, with the assistance of its Educational Officers, gladly aid, not only in preparing a list of books, the translation of which may be deemed useful, either as school books, or as affording instructive reading, but will help in any satisfactory scheme for translating and publishing them.

5. As a first step, therefore, in this direction, I am directed to state that the Government of India will call upon the authorities noted in the margin to submit lists of such Works, as they may consider desirable to have translated, in furtherance of these objects, either through its own Officers, through the

[Provinces.
Government of the North-Western Provinces.
" " Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
" of the Central Provinces.
The Calcutta University.

agency of the British Indian Association, of the Allyghur Literary Society, or of any similar agency.

6. With regard to the suggested amendment of the Copyright Act, I am directed to state that there seems to be considerable uncertainty as to the existing state of the Law on the subject. The subject is already under consideration in the Legislative Branch, to which a copy of the petition under acknowledgement has been referred.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No.

COPY of the above letter forwarded to the Registrar of the University for the purposes indicated.

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RESOLVED:—

That a list of works for translation be submitted at the next meeting for consideration.

59. The Registrar reported that contingent bills, amounting to Rs. 25-12-0, had been paid on account of the "Ritchie Memorial Fund."

ORDERED.

That the payment of this amount from the cash made over to the University by the Honorary Secretary be sanctioned.

60. Read again proceedings of the Faculty of Arts on the question of adopting a uniform system of spelling Indian names and words in the Roman character (Minutes, Vol. XI. para. 32.)

Resolved by a majority of the Syndicate.

That the translation of names (of *future* candidates for examination,) according to the scheme of the Sub-Committee be carried out in University records, unless an applicant specially requests that a particular mode of transliter-

tion be adopted, and that in such case the spelling adopted by the candidate be accepted.

61. The following contingent bills were passed:—

2	Bills	Indian Daily News for advertisement,...	Rs.	24	6 0
1	„	Messrs. Harman & Co. for safe custody of Gowns for 1867, ...		50	0 0
1	„	Expenses incurred during the Entrance Examination held at Chittagong, ...		25	0 0
1	„	Ditto, ditto, Kishnaghur, ...		59	12 6
1	„	Extra durwans employed during the Examinations, ...		12	4 0
		Total Rupees,.....		171	6 6

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1867.

Comparative Table, shewing the number of Candidates sent forward from each School or College, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institution.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Agra Collegiate School, ...	12	2	2	6	2	0	1	0	0
Agurpara C. M. Inst., ...	11	1	4	3	1	0	2	0	0
Ajmere School, ...	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ajoodhia School, ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Allygurh School, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Badla Singarcone School, .	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0
Bagnan Aided School, ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bagnaparah School, ...	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Balasore School, ...	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bally Seminary, ...	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Bancoorah School, .	11	0	3	3	2	0	0	1	2
Banglabazar School, ...	13	0	2	1	9	1	3	1	0
Bansbariah Free Church Mission School, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Baptist Mission School, Monghyr, ...	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Baraset School, ...	7	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	0
Bareilly Collegiate School,	17	2	7	3	3	0	1	2	0
Barrackpore School, ...	9	0	1	5	3	0	2	2	0
Barripore School, ...	5	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	0
Beauleah School, ...	12	1	6	2	1	0	2	1	1
Beerbhoom School, ..	20	1	11	2	6	1	5	1	0
Beersingha A. S. School, .	5	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	1
Behallah Mission School, .	5	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	0
Bengal Academy, ...	5	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	0
Carried forward,...	153	9	46	33	50	4	27	22	4

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought forward,...	153	9	46	33	50	4	27	22	4
Berhampore Collegiate Sch.	29	0	6	6	16	6	9	6	0
Bhaugulpore School, ...	10	0	2	5	3	1	2	1	0
Bhastarrah Aided School, .	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bishop's College, ..	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bishop's School, Nagpore, .	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0
Bishop's School, Simla, ...	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra, ...	5	0	0	0	5	2	5	4	0
Bogra Aided School, ...	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boroe Seminary, ...	5	0	1	1	3	1	3	2	0
Bullagur Aided School, ...	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
Bullutty School, ...	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0
Burdwan C. M. S. Inst.,...	7	0	0	2	5	4	3	4	0
Burdwan Preparatory Sch.,	25	0	0	6	16	6	11	14	0
Burdwan Rajah's School, .	21	0	3	4	13	5	9	8	0
Burranagur Hindu School,	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0
Burrisa Aided School, ...	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
Burrisaul School, ...	13	1	4	6	2	0	1	2	0
C. M. School, Allahabad, .	3	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
C. M. School, Jubbulpore, .	5	0	0	0	4	2	2	5	0
C. M. School, Umritsur, .	3	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
Calcutta Free Ch. Inst., ...	44	2	9	5	24	5	17	6	0
Calcutta Mudressa, ...	10	0	5	2	1	1	2	0	0
Calcutta Seminary, ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Calcutta Training Academy,	16	0	4	2	9	1	8	1	0
Calcutta Training Inst., ...	8	0	0	0	6	0	6	4	1
Canning College, Lucknow,	13	2	7	2	1	0	0	1	0
Cawnpore School, ...	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Chinsurah Evening School,	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0
Chinsurah Free Ch. Inst.,	32	0	10	10	8	5	7	12	0
Chinsurah Hindu School, .	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	1
Chittagong School, ...	12	0	3	5	0	1	1	3	0
Chockdege School, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Colingah Branch School, .	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0
Coomercolly Aided School,	4	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	0
Carried forward,...	463	18	105	101	193	53	129	110	6

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought forward,...	443	18	105	101	193	53	129	110	6
Commillah School, ...	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0
Cossipore School, ...	7	1	0	1	5	0	3	3	0
Culna Free Ch. Branch Sch.,	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0
Cuttack School, ...	7	0	3	1	3	0	2	2	0
Cutwa School, ..	7	0	2	1	3	1	4	3	0
Dacca Collegiate School,...	27	11	6	3	3	1	3	1	1
Delhi Collegiate School, ...	12	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	0
Digapoteah A. S. School, .	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dinagepore School, ..	5	0	1	1	3	1	2	3	0
Doveton College, ...	13	1	3	2	3	1	5	2	1
Dushghurrah School, ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Free Church Inst. Nagpore,	9	1	2	2	4	3	2	4	0
Free Ch. Inst., Sonategree,	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Furreedpore School, ...	5	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0
Fyzabad School, ...	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Garden Reach School, ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
General Assembly's Inst.,	55	4	19	14	12	1	11	6	0
Goojerat School, ...	6	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
Goojranwallah School, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Goopenathpore School, ...	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gossy Doorgapore Aided School, ...	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gournagur Aided School, .	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	0
Gowhatty School, ...	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gregory's School, .	6	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Gungadosspore Aided Sch.,	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gya School, ...	6	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Hare School, ...	45	14	14	4	8	0	3	5	1
Hetumpore School, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hindu School, ...	42	9	10	9	12	0	6	1	0
Hooghly Branch School,	20	0	10	3	5	1	2	3	0
Hooghly Collegiate School,	29	5	8	3	13	3	1	7	0
Horinavi School, ...	6	0	1	1	3	0	3	1	0
Howrah School, ...	17	3	9	4	1	0	0	0	0
Hume's High Sch. Etawah,	7	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
Carried forward,...	827	69	216	168	297	69	186	158	12

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought forward,...	827	19	216	168	297	69	186	158	12
Hurish School, Sorsunno, .	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Ilsoba Mondly Aided Sch.,	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Indian Free School, ...	5	0	0	1	4	1	3	3	0
Intally Institution, ...	10	0	1	5	1	0	3	3	1
Jehanabad Aided School, .	5	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	0
Jerate School, ...	3	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0
Jessore School, ...	7	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	0
Jeypore Maharajah's School	5	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	0
Jhelum Aided School, ..	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	1
Jonye Training School, ...	8	1	0	3	4	1	3	2	0
Joy Narain's Coll Benares,	13	0	2	3	7	2	1	4	0
Jugguthbulubpore School,	9	0	0	7	2	0	1	0	0
Jullunder Mission School,	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kallyghat Hindu Academy,	7	0	0	2	5	2	4	3	0
Kallyparah A. V. School,	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	0
Kandee School, ...	5	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Khajah Abdool Gunny's Free School, ..	14	0	5	6	2	0	1	0	0
Khanacool Kishnaghur A. S. School, ...	8	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	0
Kishnaghur A. V. School,	17	1	4	5	6	2	1	4	0
Kishnaghur Collegiate Sch.	31	3	9	6	9	6	3	5	0
Konnugur School, ..	12	0	3	2	5	2	0	4	0
Koolingram Aided School,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kooshteah School, ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0
L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore,	11	1	4	4	1	0	1	0	0
L. M. S. Inst., Mirzapore,.	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0
L. M. School, Midnapore, .	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Lahore Hindu School, ..	4	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	0
Lahore Mission School, ...	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Lahore Zillah School, ..	10	0	2	2	4	3	5	5	0
La Martiniere College, ...	7	2	1	0	3	1	2	2	0
Mahanad Free Church Mission School, ...	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Carried forward,...	1052	77	257	236	379	95	231	217	14

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought forward,...	1052	77	259	236	379	95	211	217	14
Maldah School, ...	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Medical College, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meerahya Sch. at Putteah,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Metropolitan Institution, .	25	3	8	8	6	0	3	1	0
Midnapore School, ...	6	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0
Monghyr School, ...	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Mozufferpore School, ...	9	0	0	1	7	0	5	5	0
Myapore School, ..	6	0	1	0	4	2	3	2	1
Mymari C. M. S. Inst. ...	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mymensing School, ...	11	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	0
Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. ...	10	0	1	3	4	2	5	2	1
Noacolly School, ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Noral Aided School, ...	10	0	1	2	6	0	2	4	0
Nowgung School, ...	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Nundon Brothers' Academy, ...	6	0	1	0	5	0	1	2	0
Ootterparah School, ...	12	3	4	1	3	0	1	1	0
Oriental Seminary, ...	9	1	2	2	3	0	4	3	0
Paikparah School, ...	8	0	1	0	5	0	4	3	1
Patna Collegiate School,...	9	0	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
Patna Normal School, ...	9	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	0
Pashawar Mission School,.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pogose School, Dacca, ...	35	0	10	8	15	0	5	5	0
Private Students, ...	10	0	0	1	6	5	7	6	0
Pubna School, ...	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Puruleah School, ...	5	0	0	1	4	2	0	1	0
Queen's College, Benares,...	23	3	5	12	1	2	2	2	0
Queen's College, Colombo,.	15	1	5	4	3	1	2	3	0
Queen's Sch. Chittagong, .	7	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	2
Ranaghat School, ...	5	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	0
Rawlpindee Mission Sch. .	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Rewaree School, ...	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0
Rungpore School, ...	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carried forward,...	1311	90	325	298	470	114	284	264	21

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Absent.
Brought forward,...	1311	90	325	298	470	114	284	264	21
Salkea Aided School, ...	8	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	0
Sanscrit College, .	10	0	3	3	2	0	3	2	0
Santipore English School,.	8	0	1	6	1	1	0	0	0
Sarun School, ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Satragachee Evening Sch..	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Saugor School, ...	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Seal's Free College, ...	12	1	2	1	8	2	4	1	0
Seebpore Aided School, ...	6	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	0
Seebsagur School, ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Senhaut School, ...	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Serampore College, ...	16	2	5	3	5	1	2	1	0
Shambazar P. School, ...	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Shumboo Nath School at Chatmore, ..	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
South Baharoo School, ..	10	0	1	2	5	0	5	3	0
St. John's College, Agra, .	12	0	2	5	1	1	3	4	0
St. Paul's Sch. Darjeeling,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi,.	6	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	0
St. Thomas Coll. Colombo,	10	0	2	3	4	0	4	3	0
St. Xavier's College, ...	17	2	8	3	2	1	0	3	0
Syedpore Aided School, ..	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Sylhet Mission School,	9	0	0	6	2	1	1	2	0
Tagoria Aided School, ..	6	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	0
Takey Aided School, ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Taltollah Preparatory Sch.	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallygunge Aided Mission School, ...	5	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Teachers, ...	16	0	2	6	3	2	3	5	0
Tumlook School, ...	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	0
Umballa Mission School,...	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0
Umritsur Collegiate Sch. .	6	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	0
Useful Arts' School, ...	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Victoria College, Agra, ...	6	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	0
Woolah School, ...	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Total,...	1507	95	363	356	537	127	330	308	22

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS 1867.

Comparative Table, shewing the number of Candidates sent forward from each Institution, the number passed and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	No of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in					
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Philosophy.	Absent.
Agra College, ...	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ajmere School, ...	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Bareilly College, ...	8	0	3	3	1	0	1	2	0	0
Berhampore College, ...	20	2	5	3	5	6	1	9	0	0
Calcutta F. C Inst. ...	45	3	6	5	22	23	10	24	5	0
Calcutta Mudrissa, ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cathedral Mission Col. .	16	1	6	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Dacca College, ...	35	1	14	4	16	3	3	6	1	0
Delhi College, ...	6	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Doveton College, ...	6	0	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
General Assembly's Inst.	22	1	1	0	9	8	5	9	2	0
Joynarain's College, ...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hooghly College, ...	31	1	6	7	4	5	2	10	2	0
Kishnaghur College, ...	33	8	8	4	3	4	1	12	1	0
L. M. S. Inst., Bhowanipore, ...	10	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lahore College, ...	3	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
Lahore Mission College, .	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical College, ..	4	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
Patna College, ...	8	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	0
Presidency College, ...	73	15	14	11	21	15	7	22	0	1
Pupil-teachers, Hooghly Normal School, ...	7	0	0	1	2	5	2	5	3	0
Queen's College, Benares,	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Queen's Col., Colombo, ..	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Sanscrit College, ...	8	3	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	0
Serampore College, ...	7	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	0	0
St. John's College, Agra,	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
St. Xavier's College, ...	12	1	2	1	4	4	4	6	1	1
Teachers, ...	13	0	0	2	9	5	6	4	2	0
Total,...	388	39	84	65	113	89	53	122	21	4

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION 1868.

Comparative Table shewing the number of Candidates sent forward from each College or Institution, the number passed, and the number failing to obtain the minimum marks allotted to each separate subject.

Names of Institutions.	No. of Candidates.	Passed in the			Failed in						
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.	Optional Subject.	Absent.
Agra College, ...	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bareilly College, ...	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0
Berhampore College, ...	11	0	3	3	4	0	3	4	3	1	0
Dacca College, ...	12	3	2	0	5	3	0	2	2	0	1
Delhi College, ...	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Doveton College, ...	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ex-Students, ...	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Free Church Institution, Calcutta, ...	32	2	3	8	9	0	0	4	10	13	1
General Assembly's Institution, ...	15	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	2
Hooghly College, ...	13	1	5	2	2	0	2	3	4	0	0
Kishnaghur College, ...	6	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lahore College,	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lahore Mission School,	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Medical College, ...	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna College, ...	6	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Presidency College, ...	72	7	21	4	17	6	10	24	8	25	1
Queen's College, Benares,	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Teachers, ...	24	0	3	6	9	5	4	9	7	4	1
Total, ...	212	20	47	32	58	17	26	54	41	45	7

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68:

No. 8.

The 24th February,

Present:—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, *in the chair.*
THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE REV. J. OGILVIE.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.
MR. W. S. ATKINSON.
MR. SUTCLIFFE.

62. The Examiners for Honors in Arts reported, that the following students had attained the standard laid down by the Syndicate:—

In English.

Class II.

Sarat Chandra Bandyopádhyáy, ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Jogendranáth Basu, ... Presidency College,

In Sanscrit.

Class III.

Harikrishna Chattopádhyáy, ... Sanscrit College.

In History.

Class II.

In order of Merit.

Gopálchandra Mukhopádhyáya, ... Presidency College.
Ámir Ali, ... Hooghly College.

Class III.

Táráprasanna Bandyopádhyáy, ... Presidency College.

In Mathematics.

Class I.

Ánandmohan Basu, ... Presidency College.

Class III.

In order of merit.

Ramcharan Mitra, ... Presidency College.
Matilál Ráychaudhuri, ... Ditto.

In Mental and Moral Science.

Class I.

Benimádhav Datta, ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Krishna Dás De, ... Calcutta Free Church Institution.

Class III.

In order of Merit.

Trailokyanath Basu, ... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Nafar Chandra Chattopádhyáy, ... Hooghly College.

The undermentioned candidates for the Degree of M. A. were declared to have passed:—

In alphabetical Order.

Abinash Chandra Bandyopádhyáy, ... Presidency College.
P. N. Banerjee, ... Doveton College.

The undermentioned Licentiates in Law, having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., were declared, under

clause 7 of the B. L. Regulations, to be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor in Law —

Táraknáth Pálit, ... Presidency College.
Jagbandhu Ganguli, ... Ditto.
Nilmani Das, ... Ditto.

The undermentioned Licentiate in Civil Engineering, having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A. was declared, under clause 8 of the B. C. E. Regulations, to be entitled to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering :—

Rámratán Majumdár,... ... ... Presidency College.

ORDERED :—

That the names of the passed Candidates be gazetted in the usual manner.

63. Read the following report of the Examiners for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand—

The Premchand Roychand Studentship Examiners, having carefully gone over the results of each paper and of each subject, resolved to take into consideration no paper in which 40 per cent. of the aggregate marks had not been awarded. On this principle it was found that Ashutos Mookerjea gained 1615 marks in three subjects out of a maximum of 3000, and that Gurudás Banerjea gained 1562 marks in five subjects out of a maximum of 5,000. The Examiners, therefore, resolved to recommend the Syndicate to award the Studentship to Ashutos Mookerjea.

J. BARTON.
JOHN D. DON.
GEORGE SMITH.
F. N. MACNAMARA.
J. SUTCLIFFE.
H. WOODROW.

February 21*st*, 1868.

RESOLVED :—

That in accordance with the recommendation of the

Examiners, Ashutosh Mukerjea, of the Presidency College, be elected a Student.

64. The Sub-Committee for selecting subjects in Languages for the Examinations of 1870-71 recommended the following selections—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1870.

English.

Cowper,	...	Time piece, as in 1861.
Goldsmith,	...	Deserted Village.
Campbell,	...	Battle of Hohenlinden, Lochiel's Warning, The Mother.
Pollok,	...	The Genius of Byron (from the Course of Time)
Byron,	...	Address to the Ocean. Battle of Waterloo.
Hemans,	...	Casabianca.
Wordsworth,	...	The Pet Lamb.
Montgomery,	...	Home.
Wolfe,	...	Burial of Sir J Moore.
Browning,	...	How they brought the good news from Ghent.
Johnson,	...	Rasselas.
The Mirage of Life, as in 1861.		
Addison,	...	Selected Essays from the Tatler and Spectator.
		Tatler, Nos. 81, 97, 161.
		Spectator, Nos. 26, 69, 93, 94, 111, 120, 121, 135, 159, 195, 255, 256, 257, 381, 387.

Latin.

Cicero,	...	First and Second Catiline.
Virgil,	...	Æneid, Books I. and II.

Greek.

Xenophon, ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer, ... Iliad, Book I.

Sanscrit.

As in 1869.

*Arabic.**

Major Fuller's Selections, as in 1869.

Bengali.

Selections by Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as in 1869.

*Urdu.**

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul, Pages 1-105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hindi.

Lallu Lal, ... Prem Sagar 2nd half Chaps. 51-90.
Vidyankur, ...
Ramayan, ... 3rd and 4th Books.

Oriya.

Hitopadesha, ... Chaps. 1 and 2.
Nitibodh, by W. Lacey.
Butrish Singhasun.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1870.

English.

Milton, ... Paradise Lost, Books I and II.
Addison, ... Cato, with Pope's Prologue.
Pope, ... Essay on Criticism, as in 1864.
Macaulay, ... Lay of Virginia.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

Johnson, ... Life of Pope.
Addison, ... Papers on Paradise Lost from the Spectator, Nos. 267, 273, 279, 285, 291, 297, 303, 309.
Johnson, ... Papers in the Rambler on Milton's Versification, Nos. 86, 88, 90, 94.
Robertson, ... Charles V. Book I.

Latin.

Livy, ... Book XXII.
Cicero, ... De Finibus, Book I.
Horace, ... Odes, Books III. and IV.
Ars Poetica.

Greek.

Herodotus, ... Euterpe, Book II.
Euripides, ... Medea.

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambhava,
Veni Sanhára, (Omitting 2nd Act.)

*Arabic.**

Mr. Kempson's Selections.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1871.

English.

Shakspeare, ... Macbeth.
Milton, ... Lycidas, L'Allegro and Il Penseroso.
*Collins, ... Ode on the Passions.
*Pope, ... On Virtue, (from the Essay on Man).
*Gray, ... The Bard.
*Scott, ... Lines on Pitt and Fox, from the Introduction to Marmion, as in 1862.
*Byron, ... Ancient and Modern Greece. The Isles of Greece. Midnight (from Manfred). Rome.
*Shelley, ... Lines written among the Euganean Hills.
*S. T. Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner. Hymn before Sunrise.

* Thacker, Spink & Co.

*H. Coleridge, The Nautilus.
*Keats, ... Ode to a Nightingale. Ode to Autumn.
*Wordsworth, .. Laodamia.
Bacon, ... Essays, Wright's Edition.
Macaulay, ... Essay on Bacon.
*Campbell, ... Rhetoric as in 1870.
*Plutarch's Lives of Alexander and Cæsar. Clough's Edition.

Latin.

Tacitus, ... Histories, Book I.
Virgil, ... Æneid, Books V. and VI.
Juvenal, ... Satires, III. and X.

Greek.

Thucydides, ... Book I.
Sophocles, ... Œdipus Rex.
Plato, ... Republic, Book I.

Sanscrit.

Kumará Shambhava.
Veni Sankara, (omitting 2nd Act.)

*Arabic.**

Taríkh i Yamíní,
Hamásah, the first 31 pages,
Mutanabbi,
} As contained in Selections by Major Lees.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1870-71.

English Poetry.

Chaucer, ... Selections edited by Morris (Clarendon Press Series.)
Spenser, ... Faerie Queene, Book I, Cantos 3, 4, 5.
Sackville, ... Introduction to the Mirror of Magistrates.
Dryden, ... The Hind and the Panther.
Byron, ... English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.
Tennyson, ... Idylls of the King.
Palgrave, ... Golden Treasury, Book III.

Drama.

Shakspeare,	...	As you like it.
„	...	All's well that ends well.
„	...	Henry IV. Part 2.
Ben Jonson,	...	Catiline.
Shelley,	...	Hellas.

Prose:

Sir Thomas Malory, Knt.	...	La Mort d'Arthure, Wright's Ed. Vol. III. Chap 113 to end.
Sir Thomas Browne,	...	Hydriotaphia.
Búrke,	...	Speech on Fox's East India Bill.
Scott,	...	The Antiquary.
Locke,	...	On the Conduct of the Human Understanding.
De Quincey,	...	Confessions of an Opium Eater.

HONOR COURSE, 1870 and 1871.

Sanscrit.

Kálidása,	...	Vicramorvási.
Bhartrihari,	...	Bhatti Kávya I—V.
Vísákha Datta,		Mudrá Rúkshasa.
Súdraka,	...	Mrichchhakatika.
Vána Bhatta,	...	Kádambari, First half.
Srí Harsha,	...	Naishadha. V. IX. XVII.
Mágha,	...	Sisupálabadha, I. III. XIV.
Vyása and Sankara,	...	Vedánta Sútras with Sáríraka Bháshya I Adhyáya, 2nd Páda.
Rigveda Sanhita,	...	1 Ashtaka 1 to 4 Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta,	...	Kávyaprakása, I-V ullásas.
Vishwanatha Tarkpanchanana,		Bhásá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávali.

Vachaspati Misra, Tattwa Kaumudi.
Pánini, ... Káraka, and Taddhita as in the Siddhánta Kaumudí.

RESOLVED :—

That the Selections be adopted.

65. Read letter, No. 89 of 11th instant, from the Government of India, appointing the following gentlemen Fellows of the University :—

The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse.
„ Dwarka Nath Mitter.
„ J. Skinner,
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier.
Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.
Colonel J. E. Gastrell.
Charles Palmer, Esq. M. D.
The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D. D. *Vicar Apostolic.*
The Rev T. Skelton, M. A.
„ Dr. Murray Mitchell.
„ J. P. Ashton, B. A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq. M. A.
J. Sime, Esq. B. A.
Baboo Unoocool Chunder Mookerjea.
W. K. Waller, Esq. M. D.

RESOLVED :—

That the new Fellows be distributed among the Faculties in the following manner :—

Arts.

The Hon'ble J. Skinner.
The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D. D.
The Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.
The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, B. A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq. M. A.
J. Sime, Esq. B. A.

Law.

The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse.
The Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter.
Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.
Baboo Unoocool Chunder Mookerjea.

Medicine.

Charles Palmer Esq, M. D.
W. K. Waller, Esq. M. D.

Engineering.

Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier.
Colonel J. E. Gastrell.

66. Read applications from several students, who were prevented from appearing at the last B. A. Examination by sickness, asking to be permitted to be allowed to take up Bengali, as a second language, at the B. A. Examination of 1869.

RESOLVED :—

That all candidates, who passed the First Examination in Arts in a Vernacular language before 1866, be allowed the option of taking up Bengali or Urdu as their second language in the B. A. Examination of 1869.

67. Read again the Resolutions of the Senior Board of Examiners after considering Mr. Barton's letter, of 22nd August, 1867. (Minutes, Vol XI. para.)

RESOLVED :—

That the recommendations of the Board in Resolutions 3 and 4 be carried out in future Examinations, also that the Examiners in Oriental Classics be directed to devote a portion of their second paper to translations from these languages into the candidate's own vernacular, and also into English.

68. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the Examinations in Arts for 1868-69.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Mr. E. Baron.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. J. Bruce.
Mr. J. K. Rogers.

Sanscrit and Bengali.

Bábú Brajanáth Sarmá.
Bábu Rajkrishna Bandopádhyáy.
Bábu Gopál Chandra Bandopádhyáy.
Pandit Hari Náth Sarmá.

History and Geography.

Rev. B. Larcher.
Mr. Parry.
Rev. J. P. Ashton.
Rev. J. H. Anderson.

Mathematics.

Mr. Martin Mowat.
Mr. Martin.
Mr. Dick.
Mr. J. M. Scott.

Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

Mr. H. Blochmann.

Hindi and Oorya.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Greek and Latin.

Mr. C. H. Tawney.
Rev. J. S. Beaumont.

FIRST ARTS AND B. A. EXAMINATION.

English.

Rev. J. Barton.
Mr. A. W. Croft.

Sanscrit and Bengali.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Pundit Mohesa Chundra Nyaratna.

History.

Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Mr. K. Deighton.

Mathematics.

Rev. T. Skelton.

Mr. Beebee.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mr. J. C. Nesfield.

Mr. J. Sime.

Natural and Physical Science.

Mr. W. G. Willson.

Dr. T. Anderson.

Greek and Latin.

Mr. C. H. Tawney.

Rev. J. S. Beaumont.

Arabic and Urdu.

Mr. H. Blochmann.

69. Read again letter from Mr. Atkinson, drawing attention to the following statements in the Annual Report of the General Assembly's Institution by Dr. Ogilvie :—

"There are in Calcutta several native schools, the teachers of which make a practice of pretending to examine rejected candidates from other schools, and of granting their certificates on payment of fees varying from 4 to 10 Rupees, although they have to pay, in addition to this, large fees for admission to the University Examination :—namely Rs. 10 for the Entrance Examination, Rs. 20 for the First Examination in Arts, and Rs. 30 for the B. A. Examination. Last year, there were about 20 to whom we refused to give certificates; which, however, they contrived to obtain elsewhere in the manner I have just indicated. The result at the University was just such a failure as might have been anticipated.

"We found also that they could obtain certificates elsewhere. Indeed, one of them who was particularly deficient in all the branches, and to whom, therefore, we could on no account give a certificate, has had no difficulty in procuring one from another quarter."

ORDERED:—

That an inquiry be instituted by the Registrar into the facts of the cases alluded to, and, if necessary, that a circular be addressed to Headmasters of Schools pointing out the reprehensible nature of the practice complained of, and requesting that it may not again be adopted at future Examinations.

70. Read the following memorandum by the Honor Examiners in Physical Science on the Course prescribed for the Examinations.

MEMORANDUM.

The subjects of Examination for the M. A. Degree in Physical Science, as at present laid down in the Calendar, are as follow:—

Chemistry (Organic and Inorganic), Electricity.

Also one of the following—

(*a.*) Botany, Zoology and Comparative Physiology.

(*b.*) Geology, Mineralogy and Physical Geography.

In this scheme no place is assigned either to the History of the Physical Sciences, or to the Philosophy of their method. Both the alternative courses are so vast and heterogeneous; that it would be most unreasonable to expect any Candidate to enter on more than is prescribed in their most limited interpretation; and it necessarily results that graduates, who pass such tests as the Examiners feel to be in accord with the nature of the course laid down, may be unable to give any account of the historical development of the sciences they have studied, or of the logical methods that regulate the establishment of the physical laws.

Regarding Physical Science as a *means* of general education, as distinguished from an *object* of technical education, we can-

not but consider that the most important parts of a Physical Science Course are thus entirely neglected. The course is little more than an exercise for the memory. Candidates are unable to give a connected and appreciative account of any train of discovery, or to analyse any complicated set of phenomena; far less to produce an intelligent essay on any of the great problems, on which opinions are as yet divided (one of the best possible tests of judgment and knowledge). This knowlege of any one science is, and must be superficial, and the standard practically implied by the course is not much beyond that of a good Pass degree extended to a larger number of subjects.

We cannot but consider then, that the present course fails in one most important condition. It is so extensive, that it precludes the possibility of depth. It embraces so many and so diverse subjects that three or four years' exclusive study would be required to enable any candidate to prepare for such an examination in it, as he would have to undergo in History or any of the alternative subjects. His entire attention is necessarily given to learning individual laws, facts, formulæ and names; and these, owing to their great multiplicity and heterogeneousness are not learned in such a way as to be of permanent value. We believe that under the present system no other result is possible; and if it be desired to make the Physical Science Course equivalent in value to those in alternative subjects, this can be done only by greatly restricting the number of independent subjects of examination, and securing depth at the sacrifice of surface.

The change that we advocate, is to allow the candidate to select one of the series of Sciences, a (provisional) list of which we append, as a chief subject of examination; and in this one he should undergo a searching examination. An acquaintance with other branches of science should be required of him in as far as they bear on his chief subject, and a knowledge of them is therefore necessary to a thorough comprehension of the latter,— but they should not be treated as independant subjects of

examination. Thus if Zoology be selected, Animal Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, a certain amount of Palæontology and Organic Chemistry would be essential, but subordinate, portions of the course. So also Physical Geography as relating to animal distribution, and indeed all branches of physical science that are closely dependent on or connected with Zoology. Perhaps such a series of subjects would be too vast for any candidate to attempt in the twelve months ordinarily devoted to preparation for the degree. But the example serves to illustrate the principle we advocate. It is to require proficiency in one branch of science rather than a mediocre acquaintance with many,—to give consistence and homogeneity to the course—and to secure thoroughness of knowledge and thoughtful appreciation of science, by allowing the candidate to select one principal subject of examination, and to require of him a knowledge of other subjects treated only as subordinate thereto.

No science stands isolated. All are more or less interwoven and interdependent. And to treat them as distinct and independent branches of knowledge, is to ignore one of their most valuable characters as means of education.

We would further recommend as one of the most important of the reforms we propose, that whatever be the subject selected, the candidate should in addition undergo an examination in the History of the Inductive Sciences, and in their logical methods. Whewell's History or Playfair's, Leslie's and Forbes's Dissertations in the Encyclopædia Brit. and Mill's Logic, Books III, IV, and V, might be taken respectively as standards for these parts of the course. We regard these subjects as all important auxiliaries to any course in science. And their adoption will tend most materially to correct that superficiality and absence of independent thought which characterise, and we believe always must characterise, examinees under the present system.

We recommend then that, in lieu of the present course as quoted above, the following be adopted:—

Candidates for Honors in Physical Science shall undergo examination in,

The History of Inductive Science. Its logical methods,

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in Brackets treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

Zoology,

[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology and Physical Geography.]

Botany,

[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany and Physical Geography.]

Geology,

[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Palæontology.]

Mineralogy,

[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petiology, Mineral Technology.]

Chemistry and Physics, viz: Chemistry, Thermotics, Electricity, Galoanism.

S. B. PARTRIDGE,
HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Physical Science Examiners in Honors, 1868.

Fort William, 5th February, 1868.

RESOLVED :—

That the proposals of the Examiners be submitted to the Faculty of Arts for consideration.

71. Read the following minute, by Mr. A. W. Croft, on Mental and Moral Science as subjects for the First Arts Course.

MEMO.—*On Mental and Moral Science, as subjects for the First Arts Course.*

I have been for some time convinced that it is inexpedient to retain the subjects of Mental and Moral Science in the First Arts Course. From the experience I have had both as Teacher and as Examiner, I am of opinion that the results obtained in these subjects are not, and cannot be, equal to those obtained in

History or in Mathematics. I shall consider briefly two questions, (1) whether the present Text-Books should be retained, (2) if not, what should be submitted in their place.

1. Text-books at present in use are Abercrombie's two Manuals; the "Intellectual Powers," and the "Moral Feelings." Against these two books, the strongest objections have been, and in my opinion must be, raised. It is no exaggeration to say that hardly a page is to be found in them which does not contain an inaccurate or unscientific statement, if not a gross blunder. And the form of the work is as bad as the matter. The foundations of the Mental Sciences are extremely doubtful; and the study is worthless, unless based on the impartial comparison of rival systems. But Abercrombie dismisses with supercilious contempt all views of the Science which do not coincide with his own: and it is difficult to say whether his distorted accounts of counter-theories proceed more from ignorance or from insincerity.

But the worst defect, in my humble judgment, is the theological attitude which these Text-books adopt. Mental and Moral Science have no necessary connexion with theology; still less with any particular body of doctrine. They include a set of principles which are common to all mankind, and therefore should be founded upon a basis as broad as humanity. To look at these subjects exclusively from the point of view of the Bible is to encourage in the minds of the students who read these books, one of two feelings: if they disbelieve the necessity of the connexion, it tends to throw the Bible into some degree of contempt, as making unfounded pretensions to authority: if they believe it, those who are of a different faith conclude that true Psychology and Morality are at any rate, unattainable by *them*. In practice, the obvious course is to omit all distinctly theological references. It must also be remembered that both Text-books were originally designed for the use of Medical Students; and that a very large part is purely technical, and is consequently never read. Hence, what with omissions, theological

and medical, and what with the continual correction of errors, there might almost as well be no Text-book. The use of a Text-book apparently is, to secure uniformity in the standard of instruction throughout the University; but this result can hardly be attained by a book one half of which is irrelevant, and the other worthless.

The remarks apply only to the Text-books at present in use; and with the adoption of better books the objection would disappear. But I am strongly of opinion that the subject itself is not one that can be studied with profit by First Arts students. Psychology and Ethics are in the highest degree abstract sciences; and require, for their intelligent study, continual self-introspection and analysis of mental powers, which I need hardly say are foreign to a young man's ordinary habit of thought, and for which his previous education has in no way prepared him. The consequence is, that he shirks the difficult task of verifying the science from his own experience, and simply learns formulæ instead of understanding them.

Again, not only is the science abstract, but it is in the highest degree uncertain. The very foundations of Mental and Moral Science are the battle-ground of conflicting opinions: and no sooner has the student entered upon a subject utterly remote from his ordinary experience, than he finds himself called upon to decide, or (which is still more difficult) to remain carefully neutral, between the commonly-received doctrines on the one hand, and Materialism or Utilitarianism on the other. With larger experience, this very difficulty would be highly valuable, in developing his critical power: but it is impossible to expect powers of criticism in students, whose minds are as yet comparatively unformed. The study is nothing if not critical; and criticism we cannot expect to find. The result is, that the student rushes into a hasty dogmatism, fatal to intellectual freedom.

2 In the place of Mental and Moral Science, I would strongly urge the introduction of Logic. The objections which

I have noticed as belonging to those subjects, cannot be raised against Logic. While they are abstruse, Logic deals with the ordinary language of ordinary men: while they are uncertain, Logic is precise and definite. It is difficult to investigate mental processes, but the comprehension of definitions and the analysis of formulæ are within the grasp of all who are familiar with Euclid and Grammar. I myself think that the precision of thought which is given by the analysis of Logical formulæ is a better exercise for the mind than even Algebraical analysis, since its subject matter is the vehicle in which thought is constantly expressed. Logic, too, is not only a Science, as Psychology is, but it is an Art as well; that is, it has the additional advantage of practical applications to the examination and correction of fallacious ways of thinking, which never fails to be intelligible to the student, and to interest him.

The introduction of Logic would obviate another great objection which can be urged against the present system. It is that in the subject of Philosophy only, there is no proportionate advance from the First Arts to the B. A. standard. Owing to the imperfect mastery of the subject by First Arts students, it is impossible to take their knowledge for granted, and the result is, that the same ground has to be once more covered in reading for the B. A. degree. But Formal Logic, if substituted in the First Arts Course, should be serviceable in two ways. First, the whole subject would be intelligible to them, and might be made the basis for the later study either of higher Analysis, or of Inductive Logic. Secondly, the elementary Psychological knowledge and power of abstraction which are implied in Formal Logic, would be a most valuable aid to the study of Mental and Moral Science for the B. A. degree. It seems to me that the University of Calcutta could not do better than adopt the method uniformly and successfully pursued at Oxford; namely, of requiring a knowledge of Logic only at Moderations, and of reserving the more abstract and critical science for minds ripened by previous Logical study

Logic therefore seems to me preferable to Mental and Moral Science for the First Arts Course. On similiar grounds I should recommend it in preference to any other subject *e. g.* an additional quantity of History or of Mathematics. For if the aim of University education is to inform the mind, as well as to instruct it, I think it highly undesirable to neglect the special advantages which Logic possesses as a means of intellectual discipline; namely, an analytical habit of mind and precision of thought and expression. Further, if Mental and Moral Science are to be retained for the B. A. degree, it becomes absolutely necessary that there should be some previous training in a kindred subject, in order to give students the requisite habit of mind, without which the study must for a considerable time be fruitless. In fact I doubt whether the subjects could be mastered in the given time without some such previous training.

February 20th, 1868. A. W. CROFT.

Read also the following proposal by Mr. Sutcliffe.

That a short Course of Logic (as contained in any ordinary Compendium) be substituted for Abercrombie's Treatises on Mental and Moral Science in the course for the First Examination in Arts.

RESOLVED:—

That Mr. Sutcliffe's proposal be laid before the Faculty of Arts for consideration.

72. Mr. Sutcliffe submitted the following proposal for the approval of the Syndicate—

That the Histories of Greece and Rome (smaller Treatises by Dr. Smith) be substituted for the History of England in the Course for the First Examination in Arts, and that the latter be transferred to the Course for the B. A. Degree in lieu of Schmitz's Greece and Rome, and that the History of the Jews be struck out of the Course for the B. A. Degree.

RESOLVED:—

That this change be submitted to the Faculty of Arts for consideration and report.

73. It was decided that the Entrance and First Arts Examinations of 1868 should begin on Monday, the 30th November, and that candidates should be required to lodge their applications with the Registrar on or before the 1st of November.

74. The following contingent bills were passed:—

1	Bill	Baptist Mission Press for printing jobs,...Rs.	272	8	0
1	„	Indian Daily News for advertisement, ...	15	12	0
1	„	Purchasing Service postage Stamps, ...	40	0	0
1	„	For printing Honor Examination questions,	18	0	0
1	„	Serampore Press for printing Examination papers, ...	26	0	0
1	„	Conveyance hire of a Teacher for superintending the late Examinations,.....	6	0	0
1	„	Expences incurred during the Examinations held at Gowhatty,.....	6	7	9
1	„	For a telegraphic message to Lahore,.....	6	8	0
1	„	Charges for clearing the Examination hall,	2	11	0
		Total Rupees,.....	393	14	9

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 1.

The 28th February.

Present:—

MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE, *in the chair.*
DR. CHUCKERBUTTY.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
DR. J. ANDERSON.
DR. C. PALMER.
DR. FAYRER.
DR. WALLER.
DR. CHEVERS.
DR. EWART.

75. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1868-69.

RESOLVED:—

That Dr. F. N. Macnamara be elected President and representative in the Syndicate for the year 1868-69.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
S. B. PARTRIDGE,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SENATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 1.

The 29th February.

Present :—

THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE HON'BLE THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
THE HON'BLE THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES IN INDIA.
THE HON'BLE SIR W. MUIR, K. C. S. I.
THE HON'BLE G. N. TAYLOR.
DR. F. J. MOUAT.
MR. H. WOODROW.
THE REV. DR. OGILVIE.
MR. J. SUTCLIFFE.
MR. GEORGE SMITH.
MR. ATKINSON.
THE REV. MR. BANERJEA.
DR. FAYRER.
DR. CHEVERS.
DR. PARTRIDGE.
DR. F. N. MACNAMARA.
RÁJÁ KÁLI KRISHNA BÁHÁDUR.

Babu Ramánáth Tagore.
Moulvie Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur.
Bábu Rajendralála Mitra.
Dr. Chuckerbutty.
Dr. T. Anderson.
Mr. E. C. Bayley.
Dr. Macpherson.
Bábu Jagadánand Mukerjea Ray Báhádur.
The Rev. Mr. Stuart.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Bábu Khettramohan Chatterjea.
Bábu Ramchandra Mitra.
Bábu Peary Chand Mitra.
Dr. Chunder Coomar De.
The Rev. Mr. Barton.
Dr. Ewart.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari.
The Hon'ble Mr. Skinner.
The Most Rev. Dr. Steins.
The Rev. Mr. Skelton.
The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
The Rev. Mr. Ashton.
Mr. Aldis.
Mr. Sime.
Dr. Palmer.
Dr. Waller.
Col. Thuillier.
Col. Gastrell.
Bábu Onukul Chundra Mukerjea.
Mr. Blanford.

76. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation opened, the Registrar read the names of the following Candidates, who were admitted to their respective Degrees in the usual manner.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1868.

M. A.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Anund Mohun Bose (Medalist).
Banee Madhub Dutt (Medalist).
Shurrut Chunder Banerjea.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjea.
Jogendra Nath Bose.
Tara Prosono Banerjea.
Ram Churn Mitter.
Mutty Lall Roy Chowdry.
Aubinash Chunder Banerjea.

SANSCRIT COLLEGE.

Hari Kristo Chatterjea.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

Ameer Ali.
Nuffer Chunder Chatterjea.

CALCUTTA FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION.

Krishna Doss Day.
Troilokya Nauth Bose.

DOVETON COLLEGE.

P. N. Banerjea.

B. A.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Jagga Bundhu Dutt.
Opender Chunder Deb.
Mohender Nath Dutt.
Opender Nath Mitter.
Khetter Chunder Ghose.
Jagut Dullub Bysack.
Gopal Chunder Gupta.
Mohendro Nath Banerjea.
Kally Doss Bhunjo.
Behary Lall Bose.

Khetter Mohun Bose.
Udoy Chunder Bose.
Jogender Nath Chowdry.
Kally Kristo Chowdry.
Bepin Behary Dutt.
Bolly Chand Dutt.
Mohima Chunder Ghose.
Jadub Chunder Goshawmy.
Radha Romun Gupto.
Romesh Chunder Lahury.
Abinash Chunder Mitter.
Gopal Chunder Mookerjea.
Kishory Mohun Roy.
Boroda Gobindo Sen.
Komola Canto Sen.
Joy Krishna Sen.
Kristo Behary Sen.
J. Younan.
Nemy Chunder Bose.
Shoshee Bhushun Dutt, No. 2.
Uttol Behary Ghose.
Benode Behary Mitter.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

Mohendro Nath Bose.
Ashutosh Addy.
Pitambor Chatterjea.
Rojoni Nath Mitter.
Kartic Chunder Pal.
Sree Nath Pal.
Siddeshur Banerjea.
Behary Lall Mullick.

DACCA COLLEGE.

Juggo Bundhu Laha.
Mothura Nath Chatterjea.
Boycunto Nath Doss.

Gobindo Chunder Doss.
Sham Kishore Bose.

KISHNAGHUR COLLEGE.

Tara Puddo Banerjea.
Preo Nath Banerjea.
Binode Behary Ganguly.
Bipro Doss Mookerjea.

BERHAMPORE COLLEGE.

Obaid-ul Ruhman.
Ram Rotton Pattock.
Ram Jadub Tolapatra.
Doorga Nath Bagchee.
Ram Gopal Dutt.
Mohima Chunder Joardar.

PATNA COLLEGE.

Koylash Chunder Banerjea.
Shib Chunder Banerjea.
Umesh Chunder Ghose.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Jadub Chunder Banerjea.

AGRA COLLEGE.

Ratan Chand.

DELHI COLLEGE.

Bharun Prosaud.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

Ram Rup Ghose.
Ram Mohun Banerjea.

LAHORE COLLEGE.

Sanjhi Mall.

CALCUTTA FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION.

Tara Nath Chuckerbutty.
Gopal Chunder Saha.
Hari Churn Banerjea.
Jogendra Nath Bose.
Deno Nath Doss.

Hera Lall Bagchee.
Nepal Chunder Bose.
Binode Behary Chowdry.
Bacha Ram Ghose.
Ram Gutty Gupta.
Poorno Chunder Mitter.
Goopee Mohun Mookerjea.
Shudhansu Bhusun Roy.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

Chunder Coomar Roy.
Protool Chunder Chatterjea.
Joggut Chunder Doss.
Horro Nath Bhuttacharjea.
Eshan Chunder Chuckerbutty.
Nobin Chunder Sen.
Kally Coomar Doss.
Bharut Chunder Dutt.

DOVETON COLLEGE.

S. N. Banerjea.
E. R. T. Tiery.

LAHORE MISSION SCHOOL.

Geo. Lewis.
Thakur Doss.

EX-STUDENT.

Hari Sunkur Dutt.

TEACHERS.

Dinno Nath Dhur.
Ram Doorlub Khan.
Doorga Kumar Bose.
Hamid-ud-din Ahmed.
Motee Lall Halder.
Hori Bullub Moitry.
Anundo Gopal Sen.
Deno Bundhu Sen.
Komola Canto Sen.

B. L.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Grindra Mohun Chuckerbutty (Medalist).
Raj Kristo Mookerjea.
Prosonno Kumar Roy.
Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharjea.
Budh Sen Sing.
Akhil Chunder Sen.
Omirto Lall Pal.
Biroja Prosaud Bose.
Gouri Sunker Dey.
Kuruna Doss Bose.
Nil Madhub Banerjea.
Nobin Kristo Mookerjea.
Uma Kanto Ghatterjea.
Abinash Chunder Banerjea.
Akhoy Chunder Sircar.
Krishna Chunder Doss.
Grish Chunder Chatterjea, No. 2.
Joy Gopal Sing.
Jodoo Nath Doss.
Dhone Krishna Ghose.
Koylash Chunder Banerjea.
Amarendra Nath Chatterjea.
Bhugoban Chunder Chatterjea.
Shyama Churn Mojumdar.
Kally Prosunno Roy.
Kally Prosunno Chatterjea.
Uma Churn Dutt.
Tariny Kanta Bhuttacharjea.
Khetter Mohun Roy Chowdry.
Burroda Prosunno Shome.
Gopal Chunder Bose.
Krishna Nath Roy.
Jadub Chunder Seal.

Mothura Nath Bose.
Nilmadhub Samunto.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Trailocko Nath Bhur.
H. Mendies.
Grish Chunder Chatterjea.
Shumboo Chunder Dey.
Taruck Nath Palit.
Jugga Bundhu Ganguly.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

Shyam Chand Dhur.
Hem Chunder Chatterjea.
Debendro Lall Shome.

DACCA COLLEGE.

Chunder Mohun Sen.
Shubhu Chunder Nag.

BERHAMPORE COLLEGE.

Krishna Chunder Sircar.

PATNA COLLEGE.

Mohammed Yusaf.
Dhonesh Chunder Roy.

B. M. 1867.

Gunga Prosaud Mookerjea.
Nundo Lal Dey.
Shama Churn Chatterjea.

77. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate and Graduates as follows:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Following the example of some of my predecessors, I shall, in the first instance, request your attention to some of the statistics disclosed by the past examination, and to some of the events of the past year, before making such remarks as seem to me not altogether inappropriate to the Assembly and to the time.

At the Entrance Examination out of more than 1,500 students who presented themselves, more than 800 passed. 338 students

appeared at the First Arts Examination, of whom 188, passed. There have been 99 degrees awarded to Bachelors of Arts; 13 have taken Honors, 2 are Masters of Arts; 3 are Licentiates in Law; 51 are Bachelors in Law; 17 have passed the first examination for Licentiates in Medicine, and 15 the second examination; 2 appear as Bachelors of Medicine, and there are 6 Licentiates of Civil Engineering. These are facts which may cause us to look with satisfaction on the continued progress of this University.

Among the events of the past year I may mention, first, a handsome offer by a Native gentleman of a sum of 50,000 rupees, to found scholarships, the details of which, after a good deal of discussion, are well nigh approaching settlement. Another remarkable event in the past year of the University is the award of the first scholarship under the munificent bequest of Premchund Roychund of Bombay. It is difficult, and I believe it is almost impossible, to institute an actual comparison between the standard of scholarship at such an examination, and the standard of scholarship at some of the celebrated open Fellowships or Scholarships at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, but I am credibly assured that, looking to the absence of text books, to the wide range of subjects, and to the answers of the candidates, the result is one which should cause us satisfaction, and which reflects credit upon the University as well as on the successful candidate. Another event of importance in the annals of the University for this year, was the receipt of a letter from a member of the Senate who takes a warm interest in Native education. That letter contained two proposals: one proposal was to the effect that this University should have power to grant honorary degrees for Oriental scholarship to deserving candidates. The Syndicate found on examination that a similar proposal had been negatived about five years ago, and looking to the comparatively short time which a space of five years is in the history of a University, the Syndicate did not consider it advisable to entertain that proposition. They also thought that the

time was hardly come when a purely honorary degree, granted by such a young institution as this University, would be highly appreciated in India. The second proposal was to the effect that this University should be permitted to affiliate Colleges and institutions in which true science, true history, and true metaphysics were taught through the medium of the Oriental tongues. But this proposal the Syndicate did not think fit to accede to, backed though it was by much reason and earnestness on the part of the proposer There is, however, much in the proposal which has my sympathy and concurrence. But I think that the object of the writer may perhaps be attainable by other means. In truth it appears to me that the present number of candidates is so vast, the area of our affiliating institutions is so extensive, and the success of this University is so decided, that I think the time is coming, if, indeed, it has not actually arrived, when the question of a fourth University, to be established in some of the fair cities of Upper India, must be fairly taken in hand and fairly looked in the face. At such an University it would be more possible to call into existence, and to affiliate when in existence, Colleges in which true science and true metaphysics might perhaps be taught through the medium of Oriental tongues. It would there be more easy to foster them than it would be in the case of an University where a high value is obviously set on great attainments in English. Other questions, some political, some social, and some, perhaps, even financial, would have to be considered before the establishment of such an institution. But when I remember, as I have reason to do, that the establishment of a fourth University actually formed part of the original draft of the great despatch on education sent out by Lord Halifax in 1854, I can have no doubt that, looking at it in whichever point of view we may, the question of the establishment of such an University is, after all, but a question of time.

I will now offer a few remarks on the four several Faculties in which, as is known to many, though perhaps not to all in this

room, the University of Calcutta confers degrees, and completes the education of the intelligent youth of this country.

I will take first the Faculty of Medicine. The pursuit of medicine, though carried on under divers restrictions and imperfections, has been congenial to Natives from the very earliest ages of their history. Many Natives have attained to high distinction in *materia medica* and in chemistry, and the practice of anatomy is a daily and living example of one more victory of common sense and good feeling over prejudice and error. In truth, I do not know any more legitimate triumph, any higher gratification for a Native, trained in European science and possessed, at the same time, of a knowledge of the feelings, the habits, and the prejudices of his countrymen—for such an one, I say, to be permitted to enter the chamber of sorrow and suffering, not there to mutter some insensate formula, but to unfold the rich appliances of European skill and information, to appear as the herald and harbinger of comfort, and by God's Providence, to arrest the progress of disease and of death. Nor is the practice of medicine in this country to be associated solely with the gratification which springs from the display of high surgical attainments, or from correct and keen intuition into the origin and sources of disease. The practice of medicine may be distinguished—as it has been in the hands of Europeans, and as I trust it will be in the hands of Natives—by a fearless contempt of danger, and by an heroic discharge of duty, not merely amid scenes of carnage and of horror, in the battle-field or in the beleaguered city, but in places where the hospitals are tainted with contagion, where the atmosphere is laden with malaria, and where there is nothing of the pomp, the circumstance, and the pageantry of war to counteract the depressing influences which spring from scenes of death and desolation, from the agonies of the dying, and from the wail of the survivor.

I turn next to the Faculty of Civil Engineering; a faculty in India in which there are few successful candidates, but one which seems admirably fitted to confer substantial benefits on

this country. We are constantly being reminded by non-official suggestions and by official reports, that India is a land of undeveloped resources and of hidden wealth. Mechanical skill is often required to check or control those operations of nature, which are so rapid in effect, so colossal in their proportions, and so terrible in their results. There are mines of hidden wealth to be explored and to be utilized. There are estates to be surveyed, canals to be constructed, roads to be levelled, bridges to be built. For these and for all other great objects which our progressive civilization fosters, I trust to see the day when the natives of this country will come forward in larger numbers, and will furnish us with a band of men, born and educated in this country, who shall enable the British Government to rival or even to surpass the dim monuments of ancient Hindu tradition, or the more abiding memorials of later Mahomedan rule.

I turn next to the Faculty of Law—a faculty with which my duties for the last five years and a half have made me both familiar and interested. The study of Law and of Jurisprudence seems one admirably fitted both for the Native intellect and for the present condition of Native society. You have, first, ancient systems of Jurisprudence, consecrated by the veneration of ages, in which, overlaid as they are by the interminable verbiage of hazy Pundits, it is still possible to discover legal principles and legal analogies according to which property is held, is divided, and is transmitted, and by which the rights, privileges, and duties of great sections of the community are clearly expounded and defined. You have a country, over a great portion of which, owing to a century of peace and prosperity and to immunity from war and invasion, wealth has accumulated, trade has expanded, commerce has flourished. You have, again, landholders who, partly from inclination, and partly from want of a better field for the exercise of their faculties, are too apt to distinguish themselves by selfish resistance to the just claims of others, or by selfish aggrandisement and prosecution of their own. You have a rich and populous country; an increasing

industry; a complex and difficult system of land tenures; and a state of social relations on which our progressive civilization only seems to confer increased energy, increased diversity, and increased depth. Then, when we come to the qualities necessary for success in the profession of the Bar, no one denies to natives of this country retentive memories, power of comprehending legal analogies, ability to detect sophistries and to explode fallacies, fluency of exposition, fertility of expedients, readiness of resource. The effective use of such qualities has led, and is leading to competence and distinction at the Native bar, and in two well-known instances, one of which, unhappily, is now no longer a living example before us, those qualities have deservedly led to the highest honors of the Judicial Bench. I need only remind you that, in the very course of events, Native pleaders and Native barristers will be brought more and more into contact with the flower of the English bar, and that it is most imperative that they should maintain a high standard of professional honour and integrity, if they would keep up an equality with their English competitors in the science of forensic attack and defence. The foremost among you need not fear to break a lance with English advocates in the arena of litigation, but I do not think it unnecessary to warn those who are just starting on such a career, that they must endeavour to unite devotion to the interests of their clients with candour and sincerity, a desire to give prominence to the salient points of the cause which they advocate with scrupulous accuracy of narrative, and courtesy and fairness towards opponents, as well as fearless independence, with, what indeed I have not yet found wanting, a due respect for the position of the Bench.

I turn, last of all, to the Faculty of Arts, and here the branches of study are so numerous, the considerations are so suggestive, that I must be pardoned for only giving to this portion of my subject a few cursory remarks. The day, I think, has already arrived, in Bengal at least, when no man who aspires to serve Government in high executive or judicial functions,

comes to his task without a sound knowledge of the English literature and the English language, and I trust the day is soon coming when no one who is born to hereditary wealth and influence will, in the same manner, come forward to the discharge of the duties of active life without some appreciation of the master-pieces of English literature. I need not here warn you against what, in the phrase of one of the most forcible and the most brilliant of English orators* at the present day, has been pointedly termed "the worship of inutility." I do not think it likely that you will mis-spend your time over the mere prettinesses of a liberal education, or that you will be anxious to acquire mere mechanical tricks of composition and skill; but I do think it advisable to impress upon you most earnestly the necessity of being familiar with the resources of your own vernacular tongue, whether it be the dialect, so capable and so polished, which is spoken with such purity and delicacy at the capitals of Lucknow and Delhi, or whether it be that Bengali language, which depends so closely on its great parent Sanscrit, but which, unlike that great parent, does not aim at turning a plain language into puzzles, or at making knowledge inaccessible to the masses. If you can fairly master the subjects which are now required for high degrees in this University; if, in addition to some knowledge of the exact sciences, and to some acquaintance with logic or mental philosophy, you are familiar with the strength and beauty of English literature; if you have mastered the grammar, the structure, and the fundamental rules of some ancient classical language, a knowledge which, within certain restrictions, is a strengthening and a salutary discipline to the intellect; and if, in addition, you are able to utilise and expand the resources of your own mother tongue, you will then, I think, have fulfilled some of the great conditions of education; and to say nothing of a memory richly stored with images of beauty and of truth, and of a familiarity with a noble literature which is such a relaxa-

* The Right Hon. R. Lowe.

tion amidst the most absorbing avocations, and the most exhaustive drudgery of a successful professional life, you will be able to enter on any profession, public or private, with an intellect capable of sustaining connected trains of reasoning and thought, and—what will be in some professions a great advantage to you—a tongue or pen fitted to express your thoughts with some force and condensation of language, and possibly with some elegance and brilliancy of style.

Committed, however, as this University is, to a recognition of the claims of the ancient languages of India to reward and distinction, I am bound, upon this occasion, to express my deep and decided opinion, that English is the one language though which all Natives, Brahmin and Sudra, Hindu and Mahomedan alike, ought to pass, if they claim to be liberally and thoroughly educated. It appears to me that this question has long left the wide region of theory and of discussion, and is now settled within the narrower domain of established maxims and of accepted facts. The English literature is, to sum it up in a phrase, one of the noblest inheritances that was ever entrusted to any branch of the great family of mankind. And it is one to which the great writers of successive generations are daily bequeathing splendid legacies of language and of thought. Apart from its intrinsic worth and excellence, it is recommended to us, in this country, by every consideration of public policy and public convenience. Its advantage is acknowledged by every single Native in this assembly; its utility is canvassed, as I have reason to know, by Natives far lower in social standing than any here present. It is the language of commerce at the Presidencies. It is daily becoming more and more the language of law. It is now found essential to a knowledge of Jurisprudence, for all those who wish to rise above the mere status of an acute pleader famed for his accurate acquaintance with the technicalities of procedure, and the practice of the country Courts.

In allowing, then, the first place to English, as a preparation for the public service of this country, we are doing no more than

those great masters of antiquity, the Romans did, when they established, as the language of public business, that language of elegance and perspicuity, which had been tried by Cicero, and yet by him had been found wanting, and when they preferred it to the claims of that other incomparable language, with which I shall be glad to think that some Natives of this country will hereafter become acquainted—that language of which it has been somewhere said that its depths had not been fathomed by Plato, nor all its splendours lit up even by the Promethean torch of Demosthenes: a language, which the great historian Gibbon has characterized as one that gave a soul to the objects of sense, and a body to the abstractions of philosophy. We are in fact doing no more than what our predecessors in the administration of India did, when they established Persian as the language of law and of literature, of political supremacy and of executive rule.

And here I would venture to offer a few words of advice and encouragement, and, it may be, of warning, to those who form so large and so important a portion of Her Majesty's British subjects in India, but who unfortunately, as we have this day seen, appear in such few numbers on the rolls of academic success. It is natuarl and it is excusable that Mahommedan gentlemen should dwell with pride and satisfaction on the changes which, in a period of six centuries, they have wrought on the face of India. They came from Central Asia with a religion which was in itself a standing protest against a corrupt and degrading idolatry. They modified and changed the old revenue system of the East. They flooded the social system with their own peculiar phraseology: they actually created one language, which, roughly nurtured in the camp, has since become the ornament of the palace; they altered the very nomenclature of populous districts, of crowded marts, and of rural hamlets: they impressed on the unyielding features of Hindu society some of their own peculiar customs, and they broke up the stagnation of the old Hindu life. Then they created mosques of singular beauty and elegance; they erected palaces not unworthy of a long line of illustrious

conquerors, and they deposited their illustrious dead in sepulchres, which, for costliness of material, for durability of structure, for splendour of proportion, and for completeness of effect, may well vie with the noblest monuments of English, Continental, or Italian art. Then they brought with them that language to which I have already alluded, polished, versatile, copious, practical: the language of the ready writer, of the man of letters, and of the man of business; of mental philosophy and diplomatic intercourse: the language in which sonorous edicts might worthily be promulgated by mighty kings and by powerful viceroys: the language of that authentic history and that political narrative as to which Hindu annalists are so singularly barren and mute.

It is natural, it is excusable, I repeat, that the Mussulman should not let the memory of these things readily die; but I must remind you that, in these days of competition, those who would not rise must fall; those who do not keep forward will, perhaps, be left behind altogether in the race. And it is not by abdicating your position, by refusing to perform your functions, by refusing to acknowledge the inevitable teachings of history, that you can hope to maintain or to improve your position, or can become a power of importance in the State. Whenever it has been found that Mahommedan gentlemen have entered the lists with Hindu rivals, their progress has been such as to strengthen the hopes of their friends and wellwishers; and there have not been wanting signal instances of Mahommedans discharging important executive functions with credit to themselves, and with fidelity, with loyalty, and with good faith to the State. The path of honour and emolument is the path of duty; and it is open to all. I trust, therefore, that Mahommedans, as a body, will bestir themselves, so as not to fall behind their Hindu rivals, and that they will come forward and exhibit, in the service of the British Government, something of that knowledge, that versatility, and that power which has given us the memorials of a great sovereign Administration, and the versatile literature of a highly polished Court.

I have not that minute and complete mastery over the details of education at the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as compared with Indian standards, which distinguished my predecessor,* whose eloquent addresses you have so often listened to with pleasure in this very hall, and who is himself a striking example of rich classical attainments and high academic success, crowned by a career of marked utility to the State and to the people. I may, therefore, be pardoned if I dwell a little longer on the political and social effects of that education which I have closely watched, and with which I have been more or less connected for upwards of a quarter of a century. I have spoken by way of friendly encouragement and friendly warning to Mahommedan gentlemen. I will now speak of the burden and the duty which, as it appears to me, devolve on Mahommedans and on Hindus alike.

The educated native of this country appears to stand in a very marked position. You possess, at the commencement of your career, at the outset of your public life, a minute knowledge of the feelings, the habits, and the prejudices of your countrymen, which, to the best, the wisest, and the most experienced among us, are only the result of painful research, of broken intercourse, and of imperfect observation. Things which to this day attract our curiosity, and excite our amazement, are habitual to you from your very earliest years. You can tell where dislike of innovation and reform may be justified by reason; where that dislike becomes an unworthy prejudice, and where the pretensions or the restrictions of caste at once degenerate into an intolerable burden, or into a degrading tyranny. It may be that few of you are in the position of landholders who, by leisure, by affluence, by inherited wealth, by exemption from sordid cares, are at once enabled to originate or to promote great schemes, having for their objects the amelioration of the masses. It may be that most of you will have to be the architects of your own fortunes, and to work your own way to compe-

* The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.

tence or to distinction. But the education which you have received in the various institutions of this country places in your hands a mighty instrument for good. In knowledge, which is power, you will be far superior to the host of traders engaged simply in the acquisition of material wealth, or of zemindars who are apt to think too little of their duties, and too much of their privileges and rights. I would ask you, then, to become the medium of diffusing amongst the masses of your countrymen liberal sentiments and enlightened views. Become, I ask you, what I may call the "missing link" between the community which often misapprehends the executive or the legislative action of Government, and the Government, which often hesitates, in its very best endeavours, from imperfect communication or imperfect sympathy with the masses.

You have been admitted into what is called in the language of one of the first of living poets, the "fairy tales of science and the long results of time." Pay back, then, I would ask you, to England something of the debt which you owe to her for the sound and elevating discipline of her schools; for admission to the rich hoards of her intellectual treasures; for familiarity with the depth of Shakespeare, and with the majesty of Milton; for access to new vistas of pleasure, new springs of enjoyment, new sources of power; for admission to worlds undreamt of, of entirely new sensation and thought. Let your career, either in the public service or in any public profession which you may adopt, be distinguished by an appreciation of the difficulties under which a foreign administration must invariably labour, by a free-spoken but a rational and an intelligent criticism of the acts of Government and its officers; by the diffusion of sound views among your fellow-countrymen, calculated to disperse the mists of error and prejudice; and, by what indeed I have never known wanting in the Natives of this part of India, by the invariable employment of constitutional methods for the redress of your grievances, and for the maintenance of your rights.

I do not say that education has not made great strides hitherto, and that many of the fruits of education have not been visible in the case of educated Natives, not merely in the hour of chaos and rebellion, but under the burden of taxation, and in peaceful times favourable only to political discussion, or to a popular and a passing discontent. Education has certainly made great strides since the rule of that high-minded, humane, and independent nobleman,* who was the first to detect the latent capacity of Natives for the executive and the judicial service—who invited—who tolerated, critical discussion of the measures of Government; who left the Press of India practically free; and who gave the first vigorous impulse to Native education, by quenching those unhallowed fires which, within the memory of men still living amongst us, might, from the very roof of Government House have been seen, as I have reason to know, blazing in the very suburbs of this metropolis; fires which were lit up in selfishness and in cruelty, and which were as demoralizing to the spectators and the survivors as they were barren and profitless to the dead.

That schools should multiply and that schools so multiplied should be frequented by more numerous students; that it should be possible to conduct English official correspondence all over the country by the aid of Natives; that the English needle should be plied, and the English story-book should be read, in the recesses of many Native houses; that Native journalists should be found to study English papers, and to transmit the information that they therein acquire, by views however imperfect or distorted, to the minds of their fellow-countrymen; that educated Natives should often be found to address public assemblies in the English language; that, brought face to face with European colleagues, they should lend the weight of their experience to our councils, should preside at our tribunals, and should plead at our bar—these are all gratifying signs of progress and advancement: they are all subjects of legitimate

* Lord William Bentinck.

triumph and satisfaction to the Statesman: they are all so many landmarks in the history of educational progress: they are all guarantees of future achievements, and of greater triumphs to be won. But I still feel bound to tell you that, in spite of the fruit and of the blossoms which promise to bear greater fruit, you are yet in the position of a nation which, if not exactly in its infancy, is, I may say, using the language of Burke, a nation "scarcely hardened into the bone and gristle of manhood." Your position seems to me, I do not say similar, but analogous to that of some great and rising Dependency, which is destined to reproduce, under different conditions, the arts, the literature, and the civilization of its parent. Your position may be likened to some of those colonies which Greece, in ancient days, sent forth to diffuse the arts and sciences around the shores of the Mediterranean, or to those great Dependencies which, within the memory of the last two generations, our own England has seen rising into efficiency and importance in the Australasian seas. I do not say, and I do not wish that you should attempt to reproduce in this country what would be not a copy, but a caricature of some Anglo-Saxon polity. But if India is to derive some lasting benefits from education; if she is to look for something beyond exterior grace and external accomplishments, and a regular supply of natives qualified for the public service; if she is to derive some solid and permanent results from our well-considered laws, our beneficent commerce, our habit of free discussion, and our spirit of order and of law; if the great problem of stirring Oriental stagnation by European activity, and of moulding into something of consistency and coherence two such vitally different systems of thought and feeling—is ever to be solved, it is at your hands, in part, that we must look for its solution. I have, naturally, been of late reviewing the various addresses of my predecessors in this University, which has now arrived at the tenth year of its existence, and I have been much struck by the remarks of the first address ever delivered on a similar occasion, by the late Chief Justice of Bengal,* not

* The Rt. Hon. Sir James Colvile.

much more than nine years ago, who, like so many eminent members of his noble profession, combined literary culture and a warm interest in native education with the strict and impartial administration of Criminal Justice, and with the exhaustive studies of the Civil Law. He spoke to the men of that generation, to use his own language, by the "lurid light of a great conflagration," at a time when I may say that we were just stamping out the embers of the great Mutiny, and when, by the policy of our statesmen and by the valour of our armies, the dark cloud which had hung so ominously over our political and social future had at last been dissipated and pierced.

And if, in spite of dismal auguries, he was bold and confident as to the success of English education, how much more is there in the prospect before us to strengthen our interests, to animate our sympathies, to redouble our efforts, and to confirm our hopes. Assuredly it may be permitted to one standing in the place which I now occupy, to look forward to a time when the goal of toilsome research shall become the starting-point to new achievements of which, at the present day, few can form a just or adequate conception; to a time when the grandsons of those who are now listening to me upon this occasion, shall have won for themselves credit and honour by the discharge of functions which no one could now venture to think could be adequately discharged by a Native; when the great problem of raising and educating the female sex in this country shall have been triumphantly solved by the presence of native ladies, who shall gracefully discharge those social duties which are now discharged by our wives and our daughters, and who will then be to you the centres of social attraction and refinement, as we are indeed willing to believe that they are, at this moment, the centres of your domestic affection; when these convocations shall have been long held in some building conspicuous for architectural elegance and appropriateness of design; when round the very name of this University shall have gathered something of the dignity that arises out of precedent,

and something of the veneration that attaches to age; and when the establishment of other Universities in the cities of the North of India, and a more complete, effective, and thorough education shall have roused into activity those faculties which now lie dormant or degraded, or which are only employed by their possessors in the pursuit of frivolous or sensual pursuits which engender vexation, and in broils and contentions of which too often poverty and wretchedness are the end. The Government will, no doubt, do its part in creating the demand, and then in furnishing the supply; in giving honors and rewards to purely classical attainments, in reaching the masses, in directing their sympathies, dispersing their ignorance, and elevating their tone, by a system of education applied to those whom it would be hopeless to expect that our English literature could ever touch. But in the meantime you, gentlemen, educated, subtle, intelligent, and thirsting for distinction, will not you come forward, and aid us in completing the dream of the philosopher and the desire of the statesman?—will you not help us to raise the mere task of governing aliens in religion and blood into the elevation and dignity of a science, founded, not on changing theories, but on settled maxims and established rules? Be well assured that potent and invisible auxiliaries will be ranged on your side. Those social forces which are inevitably set in motion when the heart of a nation is stirred, be it ever so slightly, and when its pulse is accelerated, be it ever so little; those forces will, I believe, be found unseen advocates of that cause which I am this day openly upholding; they will be found ranged on the side of political advancement and of social reform. They may be thwarted; they may be impeded; they may be diverted from their proper scope by human effort and by human apathy, but by neither the one nor the other will they be struck down with paralysis or death. For the use to which you shall put the education, the fruits of which have this day been made visible; for the practical effect which you shall give to your talents in your future career; for the very forms

into which the changing surface of Hindu society shall be metamorphosed, you are responsible to your consciences; and in conclusion, I can only trust that you may affix a deep and a practical significance to that mere formula of admission which this day has been so often reiterated, and that you may, by your life and your conduct, give a satisfactory answer to those questions which we at what is, perhaps, a turning point in the history of India, are warranted in putting to you,—vital questions, an answer to which a just, a candid, and discriminating posterity will most assuredly require at your hands.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation dissolved.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. S. SETON-KARR,
Vice-Chancellor.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF LAW,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 2.

The 2nd March,

(In Circulation.)

78. Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson.

That the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman be elected President and representative in the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

The proposal was adopted by the Faculty.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No.

The 2nd March,

(In Circulation.)

79. Proposed by Mr. Atkinson and seconded by Mr. Sutcliffe,—That Lieut.-Col. Nicolls be re-elected President and representative in the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

The proposal was adopted by the Faculty.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

MINUTES

OF

THE FACULTY OF ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 3.

The 10th March.

Present:—

THE REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
THE HON'BLE G. N. TAYLOR.
REV. J. OGILVIE.
MR. ATKINSON.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.
BABU ROMA NATH TAGORE.
„ RAJENDRALALA MITRA.
„ JUGGODANUND MOOKERJEA, RAY BAHRDOOR.
THE REV. W. C. FYFE.
BABU RAM CHANDRA MITRA.
„ PEARY CHAND. MITRA.
THE REV. J. BARTON.
MR. BLANFORD.
BABU PRASANNA KUMÁR SURVADHIKÁRI.
THE REV. P. R. ASHTON.
THE REV. DR. MURRAY MITCHELL.
MR. SIME.

79. The Faculty proceeded to elect a President, and representatives in the Syndicate for the year 1868-69.

RESOLVED :—

1. That the Rev. K. M. Banerjea be re-elected President of the Faculty.

2. That the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, Mr. W. S. Atkinson and the Rev. J. Ogilvie be re-elected representatives of the Faculty in the Syndicate.

80. The following resolution was proposed by the Rev. J. Barton, and seconded by the Rev. W. C. Fyfe—

That, in the opinion of the Faculty, it is desirable to enlarge the number of representatives of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate, so as to enable it to represent more fully the various bodies connected with the University.

The resolution was carried.

81. Read the following resolution of the Syndicate—

That a short course of Logic (as contained in any ordinary Compendium) be substituted for Abercrombie's Treatises on Mental and Moral Science in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell proposed—

That the Faculty defer giving their final determination on this subject for three months.

This proposal having been put to the vote was carried.

The Rev. J. Ogilvie moved, and the Rev. W. C Fyfe seconded the following resolution :—

That the Syndicate be requested to ascertain, for the information of the Faculty, the opinions of the Heads of affiliated Colleges, and of those who have been engaged in teaching Abercrombie's Treatises, and also of those who have been appointed examiners on the subject.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

82. Read the following resolution of the Syndicate—

That the Histories of Greece and Rome (smaller Treatises by Dr. Smith) be substituted for the History of England in the First Examination in Arts, and that the latter be transferred to the Course for the B. A. Degree in lieu of Schmitz's Greece

and Rome, and that the History of the Jews be struck out of the course for the B. A. Degree.

Members of the Faculty having expressed a wish that the portion of this resolution referring to the History of Jews should be considered separately, it was proposed by Baboo Peary Chand Mitra, and seconded by the Rev. J. Barton—

That the Faculty approve of the substitution of the Histories of Greece and Rome (smaller Treatises by Dr. Smith) for the History of England in the Course for the First Examination in Arts, and of the transfer of the latter to the Course for the B. A. degree in lieu of Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

The proposal was carried.

Babu Peary Chand Mitra then moved—

That the History of the Jews be struck out of the Course for the B. A. degree.

The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell moved as an amendment—

That this proposal be finally disposed of in connexion with the question regarding Abercrombie's Mental and Moral Philosophy.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original resolution was then declared to be carried.

83. Read Memorandum by the Examiners for Honors in Physical Science at the last Examination (Minutes Vol. XI. para. 70), suggesting changes in the course of Natural and Physical Science for Honors and the degree of M. A.

It was proposed by Mr. Atkinson and seconded by Mr. Blanford—

That the Faculty approve of the changes in the Course for Honors in Natural and Physical Science, which are suggested by the Examiners.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
K. M. BANERJEA,
President.

MINUTES

OF

THE SYNDICATE,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

No. 9.

The 28th March,

Present:—

MR. W. S. ATKINSON, *in the chair.*
REV. K. M. BANERJEA.
MR. S. B. PARTRIDGE.
REV. J. OGILVIE.
MR. J. SUTCLIFFE.

85. Read copies of correspondence, between the Government of India and the Government of the N. W Provinces, on an imputation made against the Entrance Examination by the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, in para. 30 of his Report for 1866-67.

RESOLVED:—

(1) That the Syndicate concur with the Governor-General in Council in thinking that Mr. Kempson has not made out any case against the University system of Examination, or advanced any objections which do not attach to every general system of Examinations.

(2) That for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of correspondence between the results of the University Examination and those which have been arrived at by

the authorities of each School, a circular be issued by the Registrar, requesting Headmasters to forward with the Entrance applications of their candidates a list shewing their order of merit, as determined by the periodical Examinations extending over the entire year in which they go up.

86. The Registrar reported that he had made further investments on accounts of the Duff Memorial and Premchand Roychand Funds, as per following statements:—

Premchand Roychand Fund.

New 5 per cent. of 1856-57, dated 28th February, 1857, for ... ... Rs.	3,000	0	0
Interest from 29th February, 1868, to 25th March, 1868, being 25 days @ 5 per cent., ...	10	6	8
Premium on ditto @ 8 per cent.	240	0	0
	3,250	6	8
Commission on purchase @ 4 as.	7	8	0
	3,257	14	8

Duff Memorial Fund.

5-4 per cent. of 1842-43, dated 1st February, 1843, for ... ... Rs.	1,000	0	0
Interest from 1st February, 1868, to 21st March, 1868, being 1 month, 20 days @ 4 per cent.	5	8	11
	1,005	8	11
Less discount on ditto, @ Rs. 7-2 per cent., ...	71	10	4
	933	14	7
Commission on purchase @ 4 as.	2	8	0
	936	6	7

ORDERED:—

That the investments be approved.

87. Mr. Atkinson proposed the following addition to the rules for transliteration already adopted by the Syndicate.

The initial ব in Bengali shall always be represented by B and not by V.

The proposal was adopted.

88. Read proceedings of the Faculty of Arts at a meeting on 10th March.

With reference to the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of the Faculty, it is desirable to enlarge the number of representatives of the Faculty of Arts in the Syndicate, so as to enable it to represent more fairly the various bodies connected with the University." (Min. Vol. XI. para. 80).

RESOLVED:—

That, in the opinion of the Syndicate, the present Regulations secure a fair representation of the different Faculties, and that, as an executive body, the Syndicate is sufficiently strong to work efficiently.

With reference to the following resolutions on the question of substituting a short course of Logic in the Course for the First Examination in Arts, in place of Abercrombie's Treatises on Mental and Moral Science:—

"That the Faculty defer giving their final determination on this subject for 3 months."

"That the Syndicate be requested to ascertain for the information of the Faculty the opinions of the Heads of affiliated Colleges, and of those who have been engaged in teaching Abercrombie's Treatises, and also of those who have been appointed Examiners on the subject." (Min. Vol. XI. para. 81).

RESOLVED:—

That a circular be issued by the Registrar asking Heads of Colleges to express their opinion as to the advisability of making the change.

With reference to the resolutions proposing alterations in the Courses of History for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations (Min. Vol. XI. para. 82).

IT WAS RESOLVED:—

That amended regulations for these Examinations, in accordance with the resolutions of the Faculty, be submitted for the sanction of the Senate at the annual meeting next month.

With reference to the resolution of the Faculty adopting the changes proposed for the Honor Examination in Physical Science (Min. Vol. XI. para. 83).

IT WAS RESOLVED:—

That amended Regulations for the Honor Examination in Physicial Science be submitted for the sanction of the Senate at the annual meeting next month.

89. The following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the L. C. E. Examination of 1868.

Lieut. Crichton, R. E.
Mr. Scott.
Mr. Locke.
Mr. Sutcliffe.

90. Read a memorandum, by the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal, giving details of a scheme for the appropriation of the proceeds of Rs. 50,000 in Municipal Debentures, which had been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by Babu Durgacharan Laha for educational purposes.

RESOLVED:—

That, in the opinion of the Syndicate, it is desirable that the various Scholarships mentioned in the scheme should be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on the returns of the University Examinations made to him by the Registrar.

91. Read the following report on the business of the Syndicate for the year 1867-68.

The usual Examinations have been held during the year in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

The names of the successful candidates will be found in the printed minutes of the Syndicate, and a tabular statement is

appended, shewing the general result, and affording a comparison with the results of former years.

For the Entrance Examination there were 1,507 candidates, of whom 814 passed, 22 were absent, and 671 failed. Of the passed candidates 95 were placed in the first division, 363 in the second, and 356 in the third. Of the 671 candidates who were rejected, 537 failed in English, 127 in the second language 330 in History and Geography, and 308 in Mathematics. The number of candidates for Matriculation this year was larger than in any former year, and the result of the examination was better than for several previous years. The more favourable result is probably due to the greater care now observed by Head Masters in selecting the candidates they send forward.

For the First Examination in Arts there were 388 candidates, of whom 188 passed, 4 were absent, and 196 failed. Of the successful candidates 39 were placed in the first class, 84 in the second, and 65 in the third. Of the rejected candidates, 113 failed in English, 89 in the second language, 53 in History, 122 in Mathematics, and 21 in Philosophy. There was a falling off in the number of candidates at this examination as compared with the previous year, but the percentage of passed candidates was considerably larger than in 1866. The diminution in the number of candidates is doubtless to be attributed to the new form of certificate which candidates had to produce, and it would seem that the change has been beneficial.

There were 212 candidates for the degree of B. A., of whom 99 passed, 7 were absent, and 106 were plucked. Of the passed candidates there were 20 in the first class, 47 in the second, and 32 in the third. Of the plucked candidates 58 failed in English, 17 in the second language, 26 in History, 54 in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 41 in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, and 45 in the optional subjects. At this examination the new form of certificate was for the first time required from candidates, and it might have been expected that more than 50 per cent. of the registered candidates would have passed. As

this was the last Examination at which candidates could take up a Vernacular as a second language, it is very probable that many candidates were allowed to come forward in order to afford them a last opportunity of passing, who would otherwise have been excluded. Bearing this in mind, the Syndicate consider the result of the examination satisfactory. An Oriental classic will be required to be taken up, as a second language, at the next B. A. Examination in lieu of a vernacular; but it seemed to the Syndicate that it would be a proper relaxation of this rule to permit plucked candidates, as also all those who were qualified to appear at the last Examination but were prevented by any cause from presenting themselves, to take up Bengali or Urdu once more as their second language. The Syndicate have accordingly notified, that all candidates, who passed the First Examination in Arts before the year 1866, will be allowed to appear at the B. A. Examination of 1869 with Bengali or Urdu as a second language.

There were 18 candidates for Honors in Arts, of whom 13 were successful, 2 being placed in the first class, 4 in the second, and 7 in the third. Last year there were 31 candidates, of whom 18 were successful. A fee of 50 Rupees, for admission to the Examination, was for the first time exacted, and this very likely deterred candidates from appearing, who were not tolerably well prepared. There were 7 candidates for the degree of M. A., of whom only 2 were passed.

At the Examination in Law there were 82 candidates, of whom 48 were passed for the degree of Bachelor, and 6 for a Licence; of the latter 3 were subsequently declared to be entitled to the degree of Bachelor, under clause 7 of the Regulations in Law. Soon after the examination for Honors in Law of last year, one of the Examiners expressed his opinion that Honors were obtainable in this Faculty on too easy terms, and suggested that future candidates for Honors should be required to pass in four branches, of which only one branch should be left to the choice of the candidate. The Syndicate referred this

question to the Faculty for consideration and report, and the Faculty adopted the following resolution.

"That, considering the present opportunities of Law Education, and the practical purposes of the Examinations in Law, it is inexpedient to continue the Examination for Honors, and that accordingly, in the opinion of the Faculty, the Examination should be, for the present, suspended."

The Syndicate have not yet had under consideration the propriety of adopting or disapproving the above resolution, as other questions in connection with the revision of the standards in Law generally are now under discussion by the Faculty, and it is intended that all changes, whether for Honors or for a Pass, should be considered simultaneously.

There were 6 candidates for a Licence in Civil Engineering and all were successful, 4 being placed in the first class, and 2 in the second.

An Examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Premchand Roychand was held for the first time this year, and Baboo A'sutos Mookerjea, M. A., of the Presidency College, was elected a Student. The investments on account of this fund now consist of 2,02,500 Rupees in 5 per cent. securities.

There were 47 candidates for the First Examination in Medicine, of whom seven were placed in the second division. At the Second Examination in Medicine and Surgery there were 17 candidates, of whom two were placed in the first division and thirteen in the second.

In reply to an application, by the Syndicate, to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in London, asking that the degrees and licenses in Medicine of this University might be recognized by the Council, the Registrar, Dr. Hawkins, states that at present it is not legally in the power of the Council to recognize Colonial degrees, but that an amended Medical Bill is now under discussion, and that the claim put forward on behalf of the Medical Graduates of this University will receive full consideration.

The reports of the Sub-Committee of the Faculty of Arts, upon the question of introducing some uniform system for the spelling of Indian proper names in the Roman character, will be found in the printed Minutes. These reports, after having been considered and modified by the Faculty, were submitted to the Syndicate, and it was resolved—

"That the transliteration of names (of future candidates for Examination) according to the scheme of the Sub-Committee be carried out in University records, unless an applicant specially requests that a particular mode of transliteration be adopted, and that in such case the spelling adopted by the candidate be accepted."

Dr. Leitner and the Rev. Mr. Henry, Principals of affiliated Colleges at Lahore, applied to the Syndicate, in September last, for the recognition of Lahore and Agra, as stations for holding an Examination for the degree of B. A. This question received full consideration when the regulations were originally framed, and the Syndicate in their reply stated, that they did not consider it desirable to disturb the decision at which the Senate then arrived.

Mr. George Smith, in a letter dated 29th November, 1867 (page 47 of printed Minutes), suggested for the consideration of the Syndicate the following propositions:—

(*a.*) That the University of Calcutta be empowered to affiliate Colleges, in which true science, true history and true metaphysics are taught only through the Oriental languages, and in which such languages and their literature are scientifically studied.

(*b.*) That the University be permitted to grant degrees for purely oriental attainments, of an honorary character to distinguished oriental scholars, and after examination to others. If the University of London could meet the growing interest of Englishmen in physical science by creating the degree of Doctor of Science, why should not that of Calcutta adapt itself to India by conferring such degrees as Doctor of Sanscrit or Master of Arabic?

The Syndicate, after giving these proposals their best consideration, thought, that the time had not come for legislating about Colleges which had no present existence, and which were not likely to be successfully established for many years to come; also, that it was premature to re-open the question of granting honorary degrees after the lapse of so short a period since a similar proposal was negatived by the Senate after a full discussion.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ritchie Memorial Committee has made over to the University, by direction of the subscribers to the Fund, the sum of Rs. 672-0-8 in a Government 5½ per cent. note and cash, with a request that the income derived from the investment of this amount might be applied in giving an annual prize bearing Mr. Ritchie's name.

The Syndicate have accepted this donation on behalf of the University, and it is their intention to allow the proceeds of the investment to accumulate for the award of a prize triennially, which shall be designated the "Ritchie Prize."

The Rev. J. Barton, in a letter dated 22d August, 1867 (Minutes, p. 25), discussed at some length the present mode of conducting the University Examinations in languages, and suggested a plan which he thought calculated to test more thoroughly than at present a candidate's ability to write good idiomatic English.

The Syndicate referred Mr. Barton's letter to the Heads of affiliated Colleges, and also to the Senior Board of Examiners in Arts, for an expression of their opinion as to the advisability of revising the mode of conducting the Examinations in the manner indicated by Mr. Barton. After a careful consideration of Mr. Barton's suggestions, and of the opinions which were elicited by the reference to Principals and Examiners, the Syndicate arrived at the conclusion, that the instructions to the Senior Examiners might, with advantage, be revised in the following particulars:—

(1.) By requesting Examiners to discourage the practice of paraphrasing.

(2.) By requiring the Examiners in Oriental classics to devote a portion of their second paper to translations from these languages into the candidate's own vernacular, and also into English.

(3.) By requiring that, in all cases where the answers are written in English, the Examiners in giving marks should take the correctness of English into account.

The Examiners for Honors in Physical Science have suggested certain changes in the subjects of Examination, which, after being approved by the Faculty of Arts, are now submitted for the sanction of the Senate. The Syndicate also now submit, for the sanction of the Senate, an alteration in the Courses of History for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations which has been approved by the Faculty.

The following stations have been added to the list of places at which an Entrance Examination may be held—

Ranchee.

Nagpore.

The following Institutions have been affiliated to the University in Arts—

Canning College, Lucknow.

Cuttack School.

Schore School.

The last two as High Schools educating up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University by the Governor-General in Council :—

The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse.

" " Dwarka Nath Mitter.

" " J. Skinner.

Col. H. E. L. Thuillier.

Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.

Col. J. E. Gastrell.

Charles Palmer, Esq., M. D.

The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D. D.

The Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.
The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, B. A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M. A.
J. Sime, Esq., B. A.
Baboo Anukulchandra Mukerjea.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M. D.

The Syndicate for the coming year is constituted as follows:—

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Mr. W. S. Atkinson. } In Arts.
Rev. Dr. Ogilvie.
The Hon'ble J. P. Norman, Law.
Dr. F. N. Macnamara, Medicine.
Lieut.-Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, Engineering.

It is recommended that the Faculties for 1868-69 be constituted as follows:—

ARTS.

President.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor, Punjab Provinces.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
The Hon'ble John Strachey.
Prince Golam Mohammed.
W. G. Young, Esq., C. S.
F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
Major W. N. Lees, LL. D.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. J. Ogilvie, D. D.

Pundit Esharchandra Vidyasagur.
H. S Reid, Esq.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M. A.
George Smith, Esq.
Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
E. H. Lushington, Esq. C. S.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S.
M. Kempson, Esq., M. A.
Rájá Kalikisan Báhádur.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Románáth Tagore.
Baboo Rájendralal Mitra.
Moulavi Abdul Lutif Khan Báhádur.
T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Kumar Harendra Krishna Ráy Báhádur.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S.
The Hon'ble A. Eden, C. S.
Baboo Jagadánand Mukherjea Ray Báhádur.
The Rev. E. C. Stuart, B. A.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Captain P. Dods.
Baboo Khetra Mohan Chatterjea.
Baboo Rámchunder Mitra.
Baboo Piarychand Mitra.
Rev. J. Barton, M. A.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Báboo Bhudev Mukherjea.
Báboo Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikári.
The Hon'ble J. Skinner.
The Most Rev. Walter Steins, D. D.

The Rev. T. Skelton, M. A.
The Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, B. A.
J. A. Aldis, Esq., M. A.
J. Sime, Esq., B. A.

LAW.

President.

The Hon'ble J. P. Norman, M. A.

Members.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine, LL. D.
The Hon'ble Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C. S. I.
Moulvie Mohammed Wuzeeh.
F. L. Beaufort, Esq.
The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
J. H. Cowie, Esq.
Moulvie Abdul Lutif Khan Báhádur.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson.
The Hon'ble George Campbell.
Syed Azim-ood-deen Hossein Khan Báhádur.
Baboo Jagadanand Mukherjea Ráy Báhádur.
Kumár Harendra Krishna, Ráy Báhádur.
Whitley Stokes, Esq.
The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr.
The Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse.
The Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter.
The Hon'ble Sir. R. Temple, K. C. S. I.
Baboo Anukul Chunder Mukherjea.

MEDICINE.

President.

F. N. Macnamara, Esq., M. D.

Members.

F. J. Mouat Esq., M. D.. F. R. C. S.
J. Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.

Norman Chevers, Esq., M. D.
S. B. Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S. E.
S. G. Chuckerbutty, Esq., M. D.
T. Anderson, Esq., M. D.
Hugh Macpherson, Esq. M. A.
Báboo Chunder Coomar Dey, M. D.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
N. C. Macnamara, Esq.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M. D., B. A.
J. Ewart Esq., M. D.
Charles Palmer, Esq., M. D.
W. K. Waller Esq., M. D.

ENGINEERING.

President.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. T. Nicolls, R. E.

Members.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir H. M. Durand, C. B., K. C. S. I.
T. Oldham, Esq., LL. D.
J. Sutcliffe, Esq. M. A.
Captain E. C. S. Williams.
Col. R. Strachey, R. E.
Major G. Chesney, R. E.
The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt, M. A.
W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Major W. E. Warrand.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C. E.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Dickens, R. A.
S. Power, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Col. H. E. L. Thuillier.
Col. J. E. Gastrell.

The undermentioned gentlemen have conducted the University Examinations for the current year.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

English.

R. Parry, Esq.
C. R. Cooke, Esq.
J Bruce, Esq.
J. Wilson, Esq. } In English.

Pundit Ramguti Nyaratna.
Baboo Gopál Chandra Banerjea.
Rev. Lall Behari De.
Baboo Bipro Charan Chuckerbutty. } In Bengali.

D. Carnduff, Esq.
H. Roberts, Esq.
J. K. Rogers, Esq.
Rev. B. Larcher. } In History and Geography.

J. M. Scott, Esq.
C. A. Martin, Esq.
M. Mowat, Esq.
H. Willson, Esq. } In Mathematics.

FIRST ARTS AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

Rev. F. R. Vallings,
C. H. Tawney, Esq. } In English.

Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Pundit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna. } In Sanskrit and Bengali.

Rev. W. C. Fyfe,
R. Hand, Esq. } In History.

E. Willmot, Esq.
M. H. L. Beebee, Esq. } In Mathematics.

A. W. Croft, Esq.
George Smith, Esq. } In Mental and Moral Philosophy,

S. B. Partridge, Esq.
H. F. Blanford, Esq. } In Natural and Physical Science.

ENTRANCE, FIRST ARTS, AND B. A. EXAMINATIONS.

Rev. L. Veys, ...
J. Sime, Esq., ... } In Greek and Latin.

Baboo Krishna Kamul Bhattacharja, In Sanscrit, Hindi, and Oorya.

H. Blochmann, Esq., ... In Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.

HONOR AND M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

Rev. F. R. Vallings,.....	In English.
C. H. Tawney, Esq.,.....	
Rev. K. M. Banerjea, ...	In Sanscrit.
Pundit Maheschandra Nyayarutna,	
Rev. W. C. Fyfe, ...	In History.
R Hand, Esq., ...	
E. Willmot, Esq.,.....	In Mathematics.
M. H. L. Beebee, Esq.,.....	
A. W. Croft, Esq., ...	In Mental and Moral Philosophy.
George Smith, Esq.,.....	
S. B Partridge, Esq., ...	In Natural and Physical Science.
H. F. Blanford, Esq., ...	

LAW.

J. H. Branson, Esq.,.. .....

C. J. Wilkinson, Esq.,

L. M. S. AND B. M. FIRST AND SECOND EXAMINATIONS.

S. B. Partridge, Esq.	Anatomy.
J. A. P. Colles, Esq., ...	Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.
T. Andersou Esq.,.....	Botany and Materia Medica.
J. Ewart Esq., ...	Medicine, and Midwifery.
J. Fayrer Esq., ...	Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery.
F. N. Macnamara, Esq.	Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

L. C. E. AND B. C. E. EXAMINATIONS.

Captain Pemberton.

Mr. Ormsby,

Mr. Sutcliffe,

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the University, from 1st April, 1867, to 31st March, 1868.

RECEIPTS.

From Government, ...				45,995	4 11
Fees.					
Entrance Examination, ...	15,070	0	0		
First Examination in Arts,	7,760	0	0		
B. A. Degree Examination, ..	6,360	0	0		
Honors in Arts, ...	900	0	0		
M. A. Degree,..	350	0	0		
B. L. Degree, ...	2,250	0	0		
Licence in Law, ...	250	0	0		
L. M. S and B. M. First Examination, ...	245	0	0		
L. M. S. and B. M. Second Examination, ...	405	0	0		
L. C. E. Examination, ...	150	0	0		
B. C. E. Examination, ...	60	0	0		
Fees for duplicate certificates,...	22	0	0		
Fines, ...	16	0	0		
				33,838	0 0
Book-Fund.					
Proceeds from the sale of University Publications,				2,324	12 9
Gown Fund.					
Contribution to the Gown Fund, ...				250	0 0
Total, Rs. ...				82,408	1 8

Disbursements.

Establishment, ...	5,268	0	0		
Office rent, ...	1,200	0	0		
Scholarships, ...	4,324	0	0		
Contingencies, ...	7,655	4	11		
Remuneration to Examiners, ...	27,548	0	0		
				45,995	4 11

Paid into the General Treasury, as per Sub-Treasurer's Receipts No. 6-736 of 21st June, 1867, No. 6-1592 of 19th September 1867, No. 6-2368 of 23rd December 1867 and No. 6-290 of 16th March, 1868, ...	36,412	12	9
Total Rs. ...	82,408	1	8

Number of Candidates at University Examinations, and the number passed in each year since 1857.

	Entrance.		First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Mr. of Arts.		Licence in Law.		Bachelor in Law.		Licence in Medicine & Surgery. First Examination.		Licence in Medicine & Surgery. Second examiation.		Bachelor in Medicine. First Examination.		Bachelor in Medicine. Second examination.		Doctor of Medicine.		Licence in Civil Engineering.	
	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.
1857, ...	244	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	12	12										
1858, ...	464	111	...	...	13	2		...	...	...	19	11	40	24										
1859,* ...	1411	583	...	...	20	10		...	...	.	20	3	31	12										
1860, ...	808	415	...	...	65	13	...	...	...	...	22	10	31	13										
1861, ...	1058	477	163	97	39	15	1	...	7	2	17	14	16	7	20	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6
1862, ...	1114	417	220	99	34	24	3	...	16	8	13	13	33	18	17	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	14
1863, ...	1307	690	272	149	35	25	7	6	19	9	15	9	35	16	19	14	...	...	...	...	2	2		
1864, ...	1396	702	321	151	66	30	8	3	1	1	22	19	42	22	25	11	...	...	...	...	2	0	10	5
1865, ...	1500	510	446	202	82	45	15	11	7	5	17	17	34	14	20	18	2	2	...	...	1	1	5	2
1866, ...	1350	638	426	131	122	79	18	15	17	13	22	11	35	10	26	20	5	5	...	...	...	..	9	..
1867, ...	1507	814	388	188	141	60	39	22	17	14	36	22	44	17	18	15	2	1	2	2	...	...	6	6
1868, ...	...	...	...	...	212	99	25	15	10	3	72	51	45	6	13	11	2	1	4	3	...	.	...	

* Two Entrance Examinations in 1859.

RESOLVED :—

That the report be approved and submitted to the Senate at the annual meeting in April.

92. The following contingent bills were passed.

1	Bill Baptist Mission Press for job-work, ...	52	8	0
1	Bill Stanhope Press for ditto,.....	79	12	0
1	Bill of Giris Chunder Surma for Sanscrit and Hindi questions, ...	17	4	0
2	Bills Englishman press for advertisement, ...	32	6	0
1	Bill Indian Daily News for ditto, ...	17	13	0
1	Bill Rajkisto Banerjea for purchasing books, ...	2	10	0
1	Bill for expenses incurred at Lahore during the late examinations,.....	77	10	6
	Total, Rs. ...	279	15	6

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

(Confirmed)
W. S. ATKINSON,
Chairman.

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